PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA,
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Dâks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c. &c. with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

No. 54,846.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
9th Oct.	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN ...	9021
23rd "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
30th* "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
6th Nov.	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	...
20th "	MALWA	10 852	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MAGNDONIA.	10,513
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	9550
18th "	EGYPT	7913	.....	...

* This Steamer will proceed via Malta to PLYMOUTH and LONDON. Passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at Port Said to the S. S. "INDIA."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19th Febv.	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
26th "	CALEDONIA	7538	.....	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
26th "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
2nd April.	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
9th "	MACEDONIA	10812	.....	...
16th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA.....	9505
30th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
7th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
14th "	CALEDONIA	7538	.....	...
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA.....	11600
	PERSIA	7951	.....	...

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
London by sea	Rs. 538 " Rs. 627	Rs. 792 " Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES)
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1909.	Leave Karachi 1909.
C City of Athens	5594	Nov. 2	Nov. 16
A Trafford Hall	5321	" 15	Dec. 3
C City of York	7705	" 22	" 8
C City of Glasgow	6457	Dec. 3	" 18
A City of Agra	4808	" 18	" 30
B City of Madras	4684	Jan. 9,1910	...
C City of Manchester	5564	" 14	Jan. 29 1910

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

REVISED PASSAGE RATES:

From Bombay for Karachi	1st Class. Surgeon and Stewardess.	2nd Class. only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	All steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.
	Single Return Rs. Rs.	Single Return Rs. Rs.	Single Return Rs. Rs.
To Suez	413 627	319 462	347 517
" Port said	446 677	352 512	380 572
" Marseilles, Genoa or Naples	578 935	429 649	495 770
" Liverpool	605 990	462 704	517 792
" London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653 *1135	480 *809	570 *920

*Return Journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038 Rs. 737, and Rs. 845, respectively.

The above rates include passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer between Bombay and Karachi.

Reduction to Families, Tea Planters, Railway Servants, Missionaries, Nuns, Sisters of Mercy, Hospital Nurses, and Theatrical Coys.

THE CITY LINE has lately been strengthened by the addition of several new and fast steamers having the latest requisites for the comfort and welfare of passengers.

ELECTRIC FANS FREE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.
BOMBAY AND KARACHI TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C City of Athens	5600	...	18th February
A. Trafford Hall	5321	2nd March	...
C. City of York	7705	22nd March	*19th March
A. City of Venice	4672	6th April	...
C. City of Glasgow	6457	...	15th April
C. City of Calcutta	7512	25th April	*22nd April
C. City of Manchester	5564	...	7th May
A. Trafford Hall	5321	24th May	...
C. City of Karachi	5557	...	31st May
C. City of Benares	6738	...	15th June

*Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabin (From 18th February to 15th June 1910.)

For Passage and further Particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Son's Agency.
" (" Killick, Nixon & Co., Agents).
KARACHI.— " Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPS.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 7th Oct.	9 a.m.	C Mandvi
LIASA	2,671	Fri. 8th Oct.	6 a.m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 11th Oct.	11 a.m.	P.D. & O.M.*
MADURA	1,950	Mon. 11th Oct.	11 a.m.	V.M. & D.**

† Or later on arrival of the English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.
** Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 7th Oct. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,569 tons, sailing on or about the 9th Oct.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,950 tons, on Monday, 11th Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
6th October, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	6,685	Rebufat	28th Oct., 1909
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	25th Nov. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,374	Pavillon	23rd Dec. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan. 1910
NERA	5,538	Combia	17th Feb. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,374	Pavillon	8th Oct. 1909.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	5th Nov. "

For further particulars apply to—
J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Act. Agent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4,719	.....	1st Nov. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,281	G. Gillhuber	16th " 1909
KORREB	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
BREGENZ	4,000	A. de Petris	16th " 1909
AFRICA	4,719	.....	1st Jan. 1910
BOHEMIA	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
F. FERDINAND	R. Nitsche	6,045	25th Oct. 1909,

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KORREB	5423	A. Foresti	1st February.
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th "
AFRICA	4720	....	1st March
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th "
KORREB	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th "
AFRICA	4720	....	1st May
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th "
KORREB	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
R. F. FERDINAND	6044	R. Nitsche	29th January
PERSIA	5935	P. Glugovich	26th February
VORWAERTS	6000	R. Reinars	29th March
NIPPON	6350	E. Tacabocchia	26th April
AUSTRIA	7588	B. Cobol	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 336	to 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 537-8	" 756 *
Single Class to London	" 480	" 685 *
Single Class to London and back	" 767-8	" 1020 *

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 449	
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675	
Single Class to London	" 545	to 595 *
Single Class to London and back	" 865	to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to
W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

COUTTS & CO.,
ARMY SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS.
POST BOX 249, BOMBAY.

PACKAGES of all kinds without limit to size, shape or weight received and forwarded cheaply and quickly to all parts of the World prepaid or charged forward by the "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS."

Soldiers' private boxes forwarded by specially organised "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS SERVICE" with safety and economy.

Packages by both the above services delivered to the door of the addressee in England through Messrs. Carter Paterson & Co., Ld., Pickfords Ld., and Sutton & Co., for which firms we are Local Agents.

COUTTS & CO.,
HORNBY ROW,
Post Box 249,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000.
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER, BOMBAY.

CENTENARY 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1908.

New Policies issued (net)	...5,890 for	£. 1,819,377
New Premiums (1908)	...	" 81,349
Annual Income	...	" 1,406,762
Assets	...	" 10,038,723

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances with or without Medical Examination.

Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

JEWELLERY.

Exclusive Novelties, Artistic and Distinctive in Design.

DEPARTMENTS.

JEWELLERY
WATCHES
CLOCKS
SILVER PLATE
ELECTRO-PLATE
WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELLERY REPAIRING
RE-PLATING.

English Chiming Clocks, and Reproductions from Old Styles, Chippendale, Sheraton, Etc.

FRENCH TRAVELLING CLOCKS
DINING and DRAWING ROOM CLOCKS, Etc.

EVERYTHING NEW AND UP-TO-DATE.

In Necklets, Pendants, Brooches, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Lace Brooches in Pearl and Enamel or Fancy Stones.

Large Stock of UNSET STONES FOR MATCHING.

WE DO YOUR REPAIRS ON THE SPOT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL
POONA.

Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally be where assbre Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from
E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofula, and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, & Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

PEARSE & CO.,

Apollo Street,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.

LEADING CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS & BAKERS.

Breakfast,
Tiffin,
Dinner.
Dinner-a la-Carte.
Select Bill of Fare.
Best Wines and Spirits.

STEAM-BAKERY,
MARINE LANE.
BREAD BAKED TWICE A DAY.

Kiln-dried Flour,
The Best Household Flour in 7 lb. tins.
Cabin and Crew Biscuits.
Prices on Application.

STANDING REPUTATION
OVER 37 YEARS.
UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

Have just Received a Consignment of the Famous

SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.

It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts.

50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.

Now obtainable at

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Case of 50 large bottles	...	...	Rs. 31-12
1 Dozen bottles	...	...	Rs. 8-8

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit of Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE FOR TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the removal of the Electric Installation, Machinery and Plant, &c., of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, from No. 2, Green Street, Fort, to Tamarind Lane, Fort. Intending Tenderers may inspect both these premises any day between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Tenders should be submitted as early as possible to The General Manager, The "Bombay Gazette," Limited, who reserves to himself the right to reject any Tender without assigning any cause.

S. S. "LAUGTON HALL."

ARRIVED ON 6TH OCTOBER, 1909.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The Undersigned declines to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Home Street, Bombay, 6th October, 1909.

NOTICE.

OFFERS in writing are hereby invited by the undersigned on or before the 16th day of October, 1909, for the purchase of the stock-in-trade, outstandings and good-will of the business of BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation) as a going concern.

For purchase particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the undersigned at their Office in Wallace Street, Hornby Road, Fort.—Dated this 5th day of October, 1909.

BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ltd., (in Liquidation).
McAFEE & CURSANDAS,
Liquidators.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 238 of 1908.

JAMNAVAHOO, widow .... Plaintiff.

v/s.

JIVAVAHOO, widow and Others ..... Defendants.

FOR SALE.

THE SHARE of the late Mr. DAMODAR LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI, in the Agency Commission of the Laxmi Mills, of which the Bombay Co., Ltd., are the Agents. The Share is 3·35 pies in a Rupee. The amount payable in respect thereof for the year 1908, was Rs. 1591-2-1. The average for the past five years is Rs. 1,503-5-9 2·5 a year.

Applications should be made to Mr. R. D. SETHNA, Receiver in the above Suit.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 786 of 1909.

The Firm of LALJI THAKERSEY & Co... Plaintiffs.

vs.

TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS and others ..Defendants.

FOR SALE.

ALL that piece or parcel of land situate at the junction of Waudby Road and the New Road, on the Esplanade, in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay., which has been computed to contain [illegible] square Yards and which is bounded on the North by Waudby Road aforesaid; on the East by a strip of land intended to be reserved by the Board of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, as garden space between the land and Plot No. 36 belonging to the said Board; and on the South and West by the New Road aforesaid.

The above land is leasehold land held for 99 years from the Improvement Trust under a Lease dated the 19th day of June, 1906, made between the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay of the one part and the late Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to R. D. SETHNA, Esq., Receiver, at his office.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 6th day of December, 1909, for the SUPPLY of a MANN'S PATENT STEAM ROLLER.

2. Form of contract, specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 320, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of [illegible], or of refusal to sign Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M.I. M.E., &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
BOMBAY, 5TH OCTOBER, 1909.

THE TRICUMDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In Liquidation.)

THE UNDERSIGNED in consultation with Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal (Mortgagee) invites offers for the purchase of the Tricumdas Mills (including land, buildings, machinery, etc). In case he considers any offer to be fair and proper one he will lay it before the Court for sanction that it should be accepted. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Offers to be sent in Sealed Covers on or before Tuesday the 12th instant.

R. D. SETHNA,
Official Liquidator.

High Court, Bombay.
2nd October, 1909.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS for constructing 4 QUARTERS for married Officers, Ahmadnagar, at estimated cost of Rs. 55,600, will be received by the Garrison Engineer, Ahmednagar, on 25th October. For particulars apply as above or to Asst. Commanding Royal Engineer, Poona.

A. H. D. RIACH, Major, R.E.,
Offg. Asst. Commanding Royal Engineer, Poona.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES, BOMBAY

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of [illegible] MEDICINES and SUNDRIES, Empty Packing cases, Mutton Suet, straw and covering and dammering will be received by the Medical Storekeeper to Government, Bombay, up to 12 noon on the 1st November, 1909.

Written application must be made for tender and schedule forms which will be supplied on payment of Re. 1 per set.

For further particulars please apply to the undersigned.

F. R. SWINTON, MAJOR I. M. S.,
Medical Storekeeper to Government,
Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

APOLLO RECLAMATION COTTON STORAGE GROUND.

FIRMS and individuals desiring to OCCUPY LAND at the Apollo Reclamation Cotton Ground, for the Season 1909-10, are requested to be good enough to pay the Season Ground Rent due on the Plots by the 19th October, 1909. The Rent should be paid at the Port Trust Fee Receiving Office, at the Apollo Reclamation.

After the 19th October, 1909, any Plots not paid for will be considered as vacant and rented out to first applicants coming forward.

J. W. WATSON,
Acting Traffic Manager
Port Trust Bunders.

Bombay, 6th October, 1909.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT

AT THE Y. M. C. A.

POPULAR OPEN AIR ENTERTAINMENT

AT 9-15 P. M.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, FORT, BOMBAY.

RECITAL OF SACRED MUSIC

TO-NIGHT [illegible]

THURSDAY, 7TH OCTOBER, 1909, AT 6-30 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

1. Organ Solo..Gebet from Lohengrin..Richard Wagner
2. Anthem .....Sweet is Thy Mercy...Barnby.

THE CHOIR—Soprano Solo—Mrs. Bailey,
Quartette—Mrs. Bingham,
Mrs. Dalgarno,
Mr. Harrison,
Revd. J. Cameron.

3. Violin Solo..Romance from Concerto, Wienawski.
MR. ARNOLD SCHMUCK.
4. Vocal Trio ...Evening.....Smart.
MRS. BAILEY, MRS. DALGARNO, MRS. CLIFFORD.
5. Organ Solo...Cavatina in G .....Newton.
6. Kyrie-Eleison. From Mass in D Minor..J. Schmuck.

THE CHOIR.

7. Song .....When I survey the wondrous Cross .....L. Hope.
MR. H. A. DENNIS.
8. Hymn .....No. 352.
9. Organ Solo...Priere .....Felix Borowski
10. Anthem.....Children's Voices .....Claribel.

THE CHOIR—(Soprano Solo—Miss I. George).

11. Voluntary...Festal March .....Ella Moore

Grieve.

Organist—MR. ARNOLD SCHMUCK.

During the singing of the Hymn a Collection will be made on behalf of the Church Improvement Fund.

TAJ MAHAL PALACE HOTEL.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT BY THE ROYAL ITALIAN ORCHESTRA.

SATURDAY, OCT. 9th 1909, 9 *p.m.*

Special Dinner (Rs. 5) at 8 P.M., in the newly decorated White and Gold Salon, which was painted and decorated by Wm. Chs. Smith and Co. of London.

GREEN'S RESTAURANT,
APOLLO BUNDER.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT.
SUNDAY, OCT. 10th, 1909.

Special Table D'Hote Dinner or English Meal and Pick from the Silver Grill. Tables may now be booked on application to the MANAGER, Taj Mahal Hotel. See advertisements.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

J. & R. TENNENT'S
PILSENER BEER,
The best Refresher in India.

Insist upon having the original Brand.

Refuse Substitutes.

To be had of all WINE DEALERS.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.

THE following popular and well known BRANDS of WHISKIES can be had Wholesale from

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY,
OR RETAIL FROM
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

O. T. B. (Old Mac Taggart Blend)
F. O. S. (Finest old Scotch)
From DONALD Mc. TAGGART & Co., Strathspey and Glasgow.
A. L. W. (Antique Liqueur)
R. O. T. (Rare Old Talisker)
From The DAILUAINE-TALISKER DISTILLERS LTD.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer' Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

F. I. A. T.

THE NEW
12-14 H. P.

Royal Automobile Club Rating 15-6 H. P.
LIVE AXLE
F. I. A. T.

THE TOWN CAR DE LUXE OF THE SEASON.

ECONOMICAL in up-keep.

PETROL consumption 25 miles to the gallon.

RELIABLE and easy to handle.

LIGHT on tyres.

ACCURATE in constructing, accordingly accessible.

THE NEW 12-14 Horse Power

F. I. A. T.

Chassis has 4 speeds forward with reverse and is fitted with forced lubrication and all the most up-to-date improvements known in motor design.

PRICE—English list price plus cost of importation.

For detailed specification prices and all particulars apply to the

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LD.,

P. O. Box 195, BOMBAY. P. O. Box 238, CALCUTTA.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Begs to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE:—

		Rs.
DE DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats... ...	...	1,000
Do. —9 H.P., 4 seats	...	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats ...	...	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...		For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats ...	...	3,400
HORBICK.—14-16 H.P., 4 seats ...	...	2,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats ...	...	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats ...	...	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats... ...	...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats		For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats		2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chaffeurs a speciallity.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET,
(Opposite Lipton's).

"TOWN KIT."

FLANNEL
Suit @ Rs. 22-8 complete
FLANNEL
Suit @ Rs. 15-8 Do.
FLANNEL
Suit @ Rs. 10-8 Do.
Latest
Fashion
Details

Experienced
Cutter
Employed.
Made to Order.

Apply for samples and self-measure-forms, To
THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING CO
115, Hornby Road,
Opposite York Building, FORT.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). First insertion:—12 annas first 24 words. 4 annas per extra line.

Subsequent insertions:—2 annas per line.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10; Single Copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by Supervisor with experience in P. W. D. and Railways. Apply to W. G., care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 3/4d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimals—Talon—Due Dates, Price Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstall on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "[illegible]bay Gazette" Office—Price 2 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 5 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

---

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Break fast As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Re. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o. "Bombay Gazette" Office

---

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Re. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs 4-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10, Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED At once FLAT, furnished or unfurnished, not less than three bedrooms. Apply Major KELLY, 125th Rifles, Watson's Annexe.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? with LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 12 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 12 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MAROKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Re. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MAROKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6

Apply The BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Proclaimed by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.

Be sure you get WILKINSON'S

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEARSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.

Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

GARLICK & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR SHANKS & CO.

LARGE STOCKS: CLOSETS, BASINS, SINKS, URINALS, FLUSHING TANKS, ETC.

JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Maksanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558 care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund..... $ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	HONGKONG	RANGOON
BANGKOK	KOBE	SAIGON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA	SINGAPORE
CANTON	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA
COLOMBO	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
FOOCHOW	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG	PENANG	YLOILO
HANKOW		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... „ 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Syojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Tsingtau
Dairen (Dairy)	Mengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager,

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..... Rs. 2,00,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... „ 17,55,000
Reserve Fund..... „ 1,83,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent, per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager,

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Frames, Settee, Chairs of latest Designs made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

"CHALLENGE."
GALVANIZED STEEL.
WINDMILLS.
The most Economical and Efficient on the Market.

Prices and full particulars on Application.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily for 1 week.—Six insertions. Rs. 1 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Thrice a week.—Three insertions. Rs. 1-8 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Twice a week.—Two insertions. Rs. 1-12 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Once only.—Rs. 2 per inch of 8 lines.

WANTED.

FOR THE SVADESHI MILLS, Karla, a CLERK, capable of supervising the work and of keeping the books of the cloth folding and baling department. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating salary required to Messrs. TATA SONS & Co., Agents, The Svadeshi Mills Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

ABOUT 4,000 square feet of OFFICE ROOM over the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Parcy Smith & Co., open to West, North and East. Rent Rs. 350.

Particulars from:—

LEACH & WEBORNY,
Rampart Row,
Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £1,575,200
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Marilla	Kobe
Thalping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak),		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Hewera-Hilya.
Bombay,	Tellicoria,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong	Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

RAJAH BAHADUR MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, FORT, BOMBAY.

BRANCH OFFICE is now OPENED at MUMBADEVI.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAIN RAYAN HINDUMAL BANI,
Managing Director.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 5TH OCT. 09.] [BOMBAY, 6TH OCT. 09.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins. Minus
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 1/8	un chgd
3 do. Rentes	97 1/2	un chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 7/8	3/16
2½ do. Govt Securities...	63	un chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	23 3/4	1/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 3/4	1/16
Silver in New York	51 1/2	1/4
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·12 1/2	1/2
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·41 1/2	un chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·85 7/8	un chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Since 1st
do Short London Bills		April.
3 months' sight.	2 1/4	un chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills (3 months' sight...	2 5/8	1/8
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 5/8	un chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1/8	un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	7/8	un chgd
do. 7-day Market Loans...	1	un chgd
Bar Gold (per oz).....	77/10 5/8	un chgd

*Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). 1s. 3 7-8d. unchgd.
Bills on Bombay, Rs. 10,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.
Bills on Madras, Rs. 2,10,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL:—

Spots	...Fair demand, Steady
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Steady.
Total Sales	10,000 bales*
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	.....
Imports	...15,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	... 7·23—05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	10 3-16 unchgd.

*Called 3,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·35 —08	6·33 —07	6·33 —07	6·32 —08
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May**	**May-June**	**June-July**
6·32 —07	6·32 —07	6·32 —07	6·32 —07	6·32 —07

NEW YORK:—

Receipts at U.S. Ports	96,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	85,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ...	10,000 ,,
Do to Continent	31,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—13·40—30	
Futures—Month of Dec. 13·14—21	Declined owing to unfavourable cables and to receipts running above expectations.
Do. do. March 13·18—23	

NEW ORLEANS:—
Spot Cotton—13 1-16—1/8
Futures—Month of Dec. 12·29—21
Do. do. Mar. 13·29—21
Closing Tone of Sports—Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, Cal.F.—39 3-4—Oct.-Nov.—Dull—Done.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—37 1-2 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Brown Cawnpore 41 3-4—Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers.

Linseed:—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 51 5-8 Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Done.
Linseed Argentine La Plata 49 1-2—Oct.-Nov.—Hamburg—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE:—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 7 1-4 unchgd.

Sugar:—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s. 6 3/4d.
Months of Shipment—November-December.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

Rubber:—
Para Rubber, 8s. 11d.—Nominal.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [6TH OCT. 1909

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
4 Boxes Rupees..	30,947	Hongkong..	Hongkong Bank.
1 Box Silver.....	109	London ...	
1 Box Sovs	5,775	Melbourne..	Wassomall Assomall&Co.
2 Bags Rupees ...	2,000	Kandapur ..	N V Bhasdari

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL
on 4th October, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	39	45,286
B. B. & C. I. Railway	57	67,700

FINANCIAL.

BANK RATES:—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent,	from 1st April.
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent,	,, 30th Sept.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent.	,, 15th July.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent.	,, 20th July.

MONEY:—
Borrowers for 3 months at from 2 1-2 to 3 per cent per annum.

EXCHANGE:—
The Exchange Market is firm. Quotations are 1s. 4d. for T.T., 1s. 4 1-32d. on demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. to 1s. 4 7-32d. for credits 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are firm.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-16d. to 1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 5-16d. to 1s. 4 11-32d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	169 1-2
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	138 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	129 3-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	173 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—
This market opened at 94 3-8 for the settlement on 2nd November, and improved to 94 7-16, at which there were at the close some buyers. Cash Paper kept in demand at a premium of 3-16 per cent. A small business is reported. The Calcutta rates were advised as 94 1-2 and 94 3-8 in the forenoon for ready and one month's forward delivery, respectively. We quote:—

Cash	...	Rs.	94-10 Buyers.
1st Settlement	...	,,	94-7

BULLION:—
Silver in London was up 1-16d. yesterday in ready and 1-8d. in 2 months' forward delivery, the quotations being 23 3-4 and 23 13-16, respectively. Private telegrams stated that a moderate business was done and that the buying orders were chiefly from India and China. The New York rate was up 1-4 cent at 51 1-2. Our local market opened 60-7, ex-duty, for November delivery, improved to 60-10, but re-acted to 60-7, at which there were buyers at the close. The December settlement kept 2 annas higher. Ready Bars were quoted 2 annas lower than the rate ruling for November. A large business was transacted to-day.

The following are the prices for Gold Bars:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	7	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	1	3
Silver ex Duty—Ready	60	5	0a
Ditto 1st Settlement	60	7	0a
Ditto 2nd Settlement	60	9	0a

a Buyers.

COTTON.

Market Report:—
The decline at Home advised in the telegrams to hand this morning had a depressing influence on the market, and prices opened lower all round. The enquiry at first was small, and the tendency seemed towards even lower rates, but buyers came out later on and the market steadied. A fair business was done at Colaba at current rates and at the close the market is steady as under.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	288	Mar. 1910.
Good M. G. Broach	277 3-4	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	259	Jan. 1910
Fine M.G. Damangaum-Fulgaon	251	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ..	245	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti	245	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	233	,, ,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	226	,, ,,
Fine. M. G. Khandeish ...	233	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	226	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	130	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengals	224	Nov. 1909
F. G. B. G. Bengals	207 1-2	Jan. 1910
Good Westerns	258	Apl-May ,,
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	272·3	,, ,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	12,000 bales.
Total Imports	10,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·89 —06	6·86 —07	6·86 —07	6·86 —06
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June.**	**June. July.**
6·86 —06	6·85 —07	6·85 —07	6·85 —07	6·85 —07

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is firm and prices are advancing. There is a fair enquiry.
We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	8 11 0	B. T.
Oct.	,,	9 1 6	B. T.
April-May ...	,,	8 6 0	,,

RAPESEED:—
The market is quiet with little doing.
We quote:—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	6 10 0	B. T.
Ready Yellow ,, ...	,,	7 4 0	,,
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	,,	7 2 0	,,
Brown Delhi, Apl.-May ...	,,	7 2 0	R. T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	42 0 0	
White Khandeish... ...	,,	46 0 0	
,, Secunderabad ...	,,	40 8 0	

Tone—Steady.

POPPYSEED:—

October.	Rs.	9 8 0	R. T.

Tone—Steady.

CASTORSEED:—

Ready	Rs.	32 0 0	
October-Nov.	,,	6 8 0	R. T.
Apl.-May	,,	6 2 0	,,

COTTONSEED:—

Ready ... — ...	Rs.	23 0 0	
Dec.-Jan.	,,	22 4 0	

Tone—Quiet.

GROUNDNUTS:—
Jan.-Feb.... ... ...Rs. 37 0 0
Tone—Steadier.

MOWRASSEED:—
October-Nov. ... ... Rs. 5 14 6 R. T.
Tone—Steady.

WHEAT:—
The market is quiet with a small business passing.
We quote:—

White Delhi, Oct.	Rs.	5 14 0	R.T.
White-Delhi, April-May —	,,	5 4 3	,,
Soft Red...	,,	3 6 3 0	,,

YARNS.
The market is quiet but steady and a small business is report in 10s. and 20s. at about yesterday's rates.

THE SHARE MARKET.

BANKS:—

Bombay	1,477 1-2
India	66
Indian Specie	52

MILLS:—

David ... ... —	410
Kohinoor...	725
Manockji Petit	3,390
Standard	1,107 1-2

PRESSES:—

New Mofussil	775

MISCELLANEOUS:—

Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary	100
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference	150
Central India Mining	275
Colaba Land and Mill	1,115
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	14

RAILWAYS:—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	600
Tapti-Valley	432 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	1,258 bales.
Wheat	4,281 cwts.
Linseed	2,916 ,,
Rapeseed	2,329 ,,
Gingellyseed	3,324 ,,
Poppyseed...	491 ,,
Groundnuts	469 ,,
Castorseed	3,392 ,,
Rice	3,571 ,,
Myrabollams	443 ,,
Cottonseed	2,127 ,,
Mowrasseed...	1,145 ,,
Gram	1,098 ,,
Jowar	329 ,,
Maize ... ... —	177 ,,

London Quotations.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 6th September:—

Mines.	Shares.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£1	0s.	£0 9 0	£0 10 6
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£1	7s. 6d.	£0 5 6	£0 6 9
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£10	...	£0 9 6	£0 10 9
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 9 3	£0 10 6
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d	Nil	£0 0 3
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£1	5s. 0d.	Nil	£0 0 3
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£1	£1	£0 1 0	£0 2 0
Dharwar Reefs ...	£1	£1	£0 1 0	£0 2 0
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 1 6	£0 2 3
Glenrock, Ind.....	10s.	9s. 9d.	Nil	Nil
G. F. Dharwar ...	£1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Hutti	£1	£1	£0 11 3	£0 13 9
Hydenabad Dec ...	£3	£3	£2 2 6	£2 7 6
Kempinkte New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 6	£0 0 9
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 10 0	£5 15 0
Mysore Reef Ord..	£1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 0 7½
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore Wynaad...	£1	19s.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
N Anantapur			£0 9 0	£0 10 6
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 8 9	£1 10 6
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 2 6	£1 5 0
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 11 9	£1 13 3
Burma Ruby Ms...	£1	12s.	£0 7 0	£0 8 0
Burma Oil(Ord)...			£4 12 6	£4 16 9
Sangti Mines Ld...	£1	1s.	Nil	Nil
D N Mysore Mang.	£1	£1	Nil	Nil
New Shimoga G.F.		12s. 6d	£0 2 6	£0 7 0

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Pilotage Statement:—

	For week ending 24th Sept. 1909.	Total from 1st April to 24th Sept. 1909.	For week ending 24th Sept. 1908.	Total from 1st April to 24th Sept. 1908.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	20	526	21	527
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	21	528	18	521
Vessels transported	16	368	16	380
Vessels attended to	1	23	2	43
Vessels warped	1	21	...	11

JUDGMENT was delivered in the Bombay High Court yesterday by Justices Chandavarkar and Heaton in the "Swaraj" sedition case. The conviction of the accused and sentence of one month's imprisonment were confirmed.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

INDIA.

BIRTH.

WRIGHT—September 29, at Pachmarhi, C. P., the wife of G. G. Wright, Indian Police, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MANN—CAIRD—October 2, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by Rev. G. J. Chree, B. D., James Younie Mann to Elizabeth Miller, youngest daughter of George Caird, Springfield, Dundee.

NORBURY—HUMFRESS—October 1 at St. Paul's Church, Agra, by the Revd. J. P. Haythornthwaite, Captain Paul Fitzgerald Norbury, Poona Horse, to Dorothy Nora, youngest daughter of the late George Humfress, Superintending Engineer, N. W. Ry.

DEATH.

CARROLL—October 2, at 5, Wood Street, Calcutta, Algernon James Montagne Carroll, of the Bank of Bengal, son of Major James Carroll, of Soutsea, aged 32 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 31m., Sun sets. 6h. 28m., High water, 6·13m., 5·55a.; Low water, 1·1a.
Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-20 p. m.
Y. M. C. A. Open Air Entertainment, 9-15 p.m.
Y. M. C. A. Popular Open Air Entertainment, 9-15 p.m.

MAXIM: "It is invariably the case that when industries are merged, someone is submerged."—DETROIT NEWS TRIBUNE.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, October 8.—English mail due to arrive. Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-20 p.m. Sun rises 6h. 31m. Sun sets 6h. 22m. High water 7·45m. 7·46a., Low water 0·14m. 2·20a.

Saturday, October 9.—Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company General Meeting, Bank Street, 3-30 p. m. Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-20 p. m. Popular Lantern Lecture "An Evening with Mars" by Mr. J. D. Bharda, B.A., at the Y. M. C. A. Sun rises 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 21m. High water 8·49m. 8·56a., Low water 1·40m. 3·9a.

Sunday, October 10.—18th Sunday after Trinity. Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-20 p. m. Sun rises 6h. 31m. Sun sets 6h. 21m. High water 9·34m. 9·42a.; Low water 2·39m. 3·41a.

MUSICAL RECITAL.—There will be a recital of sacred music in St. Andrew's Church, Fort, this evening at 6-30 p.m.

EXHIBITION OF PRABHU LADIES' WORKMANSHIP.—It is intended to hold, during the ensuing Dewali holidays, an exhibition of artistic work done by ladies of the Pathare Prabhu community, such as paintings, embroidery, sewing work, etc.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of September was 3,906, the daily average being 130, new admission, 1,027; classified as follows:—Parsis, 342; Hindus, 2,362; Mahomedans, 858; and Christians, 344. Twenty-eight children were vaccinated this month.

PRANJPE'S RELEASE FROM JAIL.—Mr. Pranjpe, Editor of "Kal," a Marathi newspaper, printed in Poona, who was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment by Mr. Justice Davar, in July last, was discharged from the Sabarmatti Jail on Tuesday morning. He arrived in Bombay by the Ahmedabad mail train and alighted at the Grant Road Railway station yesterday morning. A large crowd of Hindus was present near the station, and Mr. Pranjpe was garlanded by his friends. He then drove in a shigram to the Sardar Grah Hindu Hotel, where he stayed during the day and left for Poona in the evening. A reception was held in the "Rashra Mutt" office about noon, where a number of Mahrathas and other Hindus were present.

CHARITY AT FUNERAL OBSEQUIES:—At the performance of the third day's funeral obsequies in connection with ahe death of Miss Mehirbai Pestonji Kharegat, which we noticed in these columns the other day, a sum of Rs. 10,000 was contributed for charitable and benevolent purposes Rs. 6,000 were contributed from the deceased's own estate, Rs.2,000 by her brother, Mr. Muncherji Pestonji Kharegat, Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, and Rs. 2,000 by another brother, Lieut-Colonel Merwanji Kharegat. A sum of Rs. 5,638 was contributed for charitable and benevolent purposes at the performance of similar ceremonies in connection with the death of Mr. Sorabji Hormusji Engineer, which took place on Saturday last.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Commencing from Saturday the 8th October, the English Mail will be shipped from the Apollo Bunder. The latest hour of posting for this mail at the Bombay General Post Office and the Apollo Bunder Post Office will be 1 p.m. on Saturdays as at present; but letters prepaid with a late letter fee of two annas will be received at the Bombay General Post Office up to 1-45 p.m., at the Apollo Bunder Post Office up to 2 p.m. and on board the outgoing steamer up to the actual hour of sailing which is ordinarily 2-39 p.m.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia, per s.s. "Ville de la Ciotat," will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 a.m. on the 9th instant instead of at 2-30 p.m. as previously notified. Parcel mail for Netherlands India close at the New General Post Office at 5-30 p.m. the previous day.

HONOUR TO A RANGOON PHILANTHROPIST.—Mr Abdul Karim Abdul Sakoor, the Mahomedan philanthropist of Rangoon, who has lately been touring in differerent parts of this presidency and making handsome contributions for the promotion of education among his co-religionists, was entertained at dinner by the Karachi Islam Club, writes a correspondent on Thursday last. Covers were laid for 51 principal Mahomedan gentlemen of Karachi. Mr. Yusuf Ali Alibhoy, the Vice-President of the Club, proposed the toast of the King-Emperor, and was followed by Mr. Ayoub Khan, who, in proposing the toast of the guest of the evening, eulogised him for his benefactions. Mr. Sakoor made an appropriate reply, remarking that the only means of improving the condition of their co-religionists was education and that female education should never be neglected. Mr. Sakoor expressed his satisfaction at the education imparted in the Sind Maddressa. He was enlisted as an honorary member of the Club.

EAST AND WEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I. S. K. Roy has disappointed me. He should have recollected that I am but T. A. i.e., Thomas Atkins, and therefore "illiterate." Instead of that he has allowed the subtlety of his "superior intellect" full sway and the result is not a second amusing and irrational "gem," but a farrago of nonsense coushed in Babu (that word should be spelt with a "y") English. I am afraid "this correspondence must now cease" so far as I am concerned. We do not require a Nasmyth hammer to drive a tintack. Permit me to add that, if you publish this letter, you will ask another "superior intellect" to restrain the exuberance of his vivid imagination, to wit your compositor. I did not write "variety" but rarity as characteristic of our Aryan brother and I wrote "Carlyle" not Carlyleiee. But as your compositor did, "raised" my humble effort to I.S.K's level viz., the incomprehensible; an eminence to which it could lay no claim.—Yours, etc.,

T. A.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

"SWARAJ" SEDITION CASE.

Conviction and Sentence Confirmed.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court on Wednesday, their Lordships, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton, discharged the rule obtained by Mr. G. B. Modak, who was convicted by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, of an offence under Section 124 (A) of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in delivering his judgment, said:—This is an application by Ganesh Balvant Modak for revision of the conviction recorded against the sentence passed upon him by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under Section 124 (H) of the Indian Penal Code. The learned Magistrate has held that the petitioner has been guilty of the offence of attempting to excite feelings of disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India by the sale of copies of a periodical called the "Swarajya" containing an article headed "The Æticlogy of the Bomb in Bengal," which is seditious within the meaning of the Section abovenamed. This finding of the Magistrate has been assailed before us on two grounds: first, that there has been no publication by the petitioner of the periodical in question, containing the article charged as seditious, and secondly, that the article is not seditious within the meaning of Section 124 (A) of the Indian Penal Code.

It is to be remarked at the outset that both the question of publication and the question of the seditious character of the article are questions of fact which have to be determined on the evidence, and by the light of surrounding circumstances. On these questions of fact, the learned Magistrate has recorded his findings with his reasons thereof in his judgment. What we are asked by the learned counsel for the petitioner to do is to appreciate the evidence, and revise the Magistrate's findings of fact. But it has been the settled practice of this Court to refuse to interfere in the exercise of our revisional jurisdiction, in regard to findings of fact except on very exceptional grounds, such as the mis-statement of evidence by the Lower Court, or the misconstruction of documents or the pissing by that Court of the onus of proof on the accused contrary to the law of evidence.

QUESTION OF PUBLICATION.

On the question of publication, it is contended by the learned counsel for the petitioner, that the facts proved do not constitute publication. The facts relied upon by him are these: The petitioner received an advance copy of the "Swaraj" from London on the 2nd of July by post. The bulk of the copies of the periodical sent for sale were delivered to him on the 26th of July, and he sold a number of them on that day. But from the 2nd July to the 26th of that month, the petitioner was occupied with other business than that of looking after the interests of the "Swaraj" and he had no time to read the article in it charged as seditious.

These, however, are not all the facts. There is evidence on the record to show that the petitioner is sole agent for the periodical for the whole of India, that he took great interest in it and that on the 15th of May, he had written to the proprietor and editor of the periodical in London, asking for an advance copy by post, that he might know what to expect and make use of it in his own [daily paper in Bombay, the "Rashtramat" for the special advertisement of the "Swaraj." It it admitted that an advance copy was sent and that the "Swaraj" was advertised in the "Rashtramat" of which the petitioner was Manager. Further, on the 10th of July, an article had appeared in the "Rashtramat," noticing the "Swaraj" and its contents. Upon all this evidence it was competent for the Magistrate to find as a fact that the accused had read the article, and knew its contents and character before the sale of the copies. It is conceded by the petitioner's counsel that under the circumstances of the case, the onus lay on the petitioner to prove that he had not read the article. That onus, the Magistrate finds, he has not discharged. No error of law has been pointed out to us to warrant our interference with the Magistrate's conclusion of fact on this question.

But it is urged that there was no publication, because the prosecution had not called any evidence to prove that any of the buyers had read the article. In support of this contention the petitioner's counsel, Mr. Baptista, relied upon a passage from Odgers on Libel, where it is said that an attempt to libel is not actionable, unless it is effectual. That is, there must be a publication "in fact." "That the third person had the opportunity of reading the libel is not sufficient, if the jury are satisfied that he did not in fact avail himself thereof, even though it is clear that the defendant desired and intended publication." But the passage and chapter in which it occurs, as also the cases cited in illustration, clearly show that the law stated by Mr. Odgers is applicable to actions for libel, not to criminal prosecutions.

No suit can lie for damages for an ineffectual attempt to libel, because the attempt failing, there is no injury, and in actions for libel, "proved or presumed injury to reputation" is the cause of action. It is otherwise in criminal law. An attempt to commit an offence is under our Penal Code punishable. All that is necessary to constitute such an attempt is some external act, something tangible and ostensible, of which the law can take hold as an act showing progress towards the actual commission of the offence. It should not matter that the progress was interrupted. In the present case the attempt was for the purposes of law, complete when the petitioner sold the copies. It was none the less an attempt, because something external to himself happened, which prevented a perusal of the article by the buyers or any other member of the public.

QUESTION OF INTENTION.

The next question is whether the article is seditious within the meaning of Section 124 (A) of the Indian Penal Code. That depends on whether the article was intended to bring the Government into hatred or contempt. The question of intention in such cases is one of fact. As pointed out by Sargeant, C. J., where on the construction of a document by the light of surrounding circumstances the question is entirely one of intention, it becomes a simple question of fact as to whether the decision of the Court below is "conclusive." Here it was a question "quo animo" the article on the "Ætiology of the Bomb in Bengal" was written. As such it resolved itself into a mere question of fact, on which the Magisirate's finding must be treated by this Court as conclusive according to its settled practice in the exercise of its revisional jurisdiction, unless some error of law vitiated that finding. No such error has been so much as hinted at by Mr. Baptista, the learned counsel for the petitioner in his full and careful argument. But I do not wish to leave this part of the case at that point. Owing to the importance of the question, we allowed Mr. Baptista to argue the case as if it were an appeal, and not a mere revisional application. I have read the article most carefully with a view to form my own judgment as to its character. I can come to no other conclusion than that its object and intention is to bring the Government into hatred and contempt. Mr. Baptista's contention is that, though the writer has here and there used unnhappy expressions and language which is to be regretted, yet his intention, upon the whole, is to point out to Government that bombs and assassinations, described as "the outlandish methods of the West," have come into existence in what the writer regards as "this land of a spiritual" people, because of certain reactionary policy and repressive measures of Government; and that the writer comments on that policy and those measures with a view to secure their alteration by Government. But this contention ignores the leading ideas and the prominent innuendoes of the article. The article begins with the statement that the people have become helpless against their oppressor or opponent, the Government; it contrasts the European as material, gross, mean, degrading with the people of this country endowed with instincts emotional, spiritual, refined, and uplifting. The Government is charged with, on the one hand, bringing into existence the scoundrel-patriot, the self-seeking loyalist who sells his conscience and his country for a post under the Government, or a retainer in Crown cases or for the more refined bribe of an honorary title, and with, on the other hand, either deporting the nationalist or compelling him by its policy to go into exile. To petition Government for any relief or right is practically represented as "old mendicacy." The insinuation is that petitioning Government for any right or relief is not only useless but degrading.

THE EXECUTIVE CHARGED.

The executive is charged with having first resorted to "ex cesses" "either to terrorise the people or to exasperate them to any acts of counter violence," and when that failed, with having taken no action to protect Hindus against Mahomedan lawlessness out of "secret sympathy" for "the acts of Moslem rowdyism." All this, according to the writer, steeped the people in a sense of helplessness with the result that the newspaper "Sandhya" advised the people to resort to the use of the bomb for self-protection. The writer characterizes that advice as "a lawful appeal" and winds up with the observation that the "Sandhya's" advice was followed and the bomb appeared, "it was a great achievement for people who had never received any regular training." The intention and meaning of all this is obvious. In most, the Government, according to the writer, is composed of a race which is material and mean; it has proved the people oppressor; it is demoralising them by turning out scoundrel-patriots; it is irritating them by repressive measures; it has exasperated them to acts of violence; it has secretly allowed Mahomedan "rowdies" to attack Hindus; and all this has served to bring the bomb into existence. The use of the bomb is represented by the writer as "lawful" and not criminal under the state of things pourtrayed by him. Throughout the attempt is to create the impression that the Government exists for the satisfaction of its own cupidity and has not a single redeeming feature. Even the peace of the country, enjoyed under the Government, is referred to ironically. Such cannot but have been meant by the writer to bring the Government into contempt and hatred and to excite feelings of disaffection against it.

THE FINDING.

I agree with the learned Magistrate that the article is seditious within the meaning of Section 124 (A) of the Indian Penal Code. Accordingly the conviction and sentence must be confirmed and the rule discharged.

MR. JUSTICE HEATON.

Mr. Justice Heaton, in delivering a separate judgment said: This is a revisional application; it has been argued at great length and all that is to be said has been said on both sides. What we have to decide is whether there has been any miscarriage of justice. I do not think there has; the article has been read and commented on, and I have read it again very carefully. I summarise it very briefly by saying that the writer tells us that the grievances of the people in Bengal are so pressing: that the Government is so bad; that the chance of redress of their grievances is so remote that the people in self-defence have been driven to the use of the bomb. If that is a correct description of this article—and it seems to me that is absolutely correct,—I can only infer that the writer is animated by the most virulent hatred of the Government in Bengal and that it was his object to spread that feeling of hatred to others. That brings the article and the writer of the article within the terms of section 124 of the Indian Penal Code. We only have to consider whether the distributor (the accused) also comes within that section. There is no doubt that he did distribute this article and if he did so consciously, that is, of the nature and purport of this article, then he also comes within this section. I can find no good reason for supposing that the Magistrate has not correctly decided that the accused had read the article; that he was in a position to appreciate its meaning and he did consciously take part in disseminating that wicked and seditious publication. Therefore I concur that the conviction and sentence should be confirmed.

The rule was discharged and the accused was ordered to serve the remainder of his sentence.

MUNICIPAL DEFAMATION CASE.

Accused Released on Bail.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. K. B. SONNAWALA.

For the accused: Mr. Jinnah instructed by Messrs. Payne and Coy and Mr. B. T. Desai.

This was an application to admit an appeal made by the accused who was convicted on Tuesday last of defaming Mr. W. E. Watte, Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, by Mr. A. H. S. Aston and sentenced to suffer simple imprisonment for a term of six months and two days. The accused had appealed on the following grounds: (1) that the learned Magistrate has erred in law in convicting the appellant under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code; (2) that the judgment is quite against the weight of evidence in the case; (3) that the learned Magistrate wrongfully admitted evidence under Section 14 of the Indian Evidence Act; (4) that the learned Magistrate erred in relying upon encorroborated testimony of the prosecution witnesses; (5) that the learned Magistrate erred in construing exhibits put in by the defence; and (6) that the sentence is excessive.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal.

Mr. Jinnah then applied for bail.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar remarked that the usual practice of this Court was to serve the Public Prosecutor with a notice before making such an application.

Mr. Jinnah then appealed to their Lordships to release the accused on bail.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar inquired whether the appellant's case was a very strong one

Mr. Jinnah replied that the Magistrate had convicted the accused on two different charges on the uncorroborated testimony of two different witnesses who were vitally interested in the case.

Their Lordships released the accused on a bail of one thousand rupees, and a personal recognisance of one thousand rupees.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Davar.

RE MR. C. J. D. METRAAPULO.

Mr. Kapadia appeared for the insolvent and obtained an interim order for two months.

RE DARABJI JEHANGIR DHALA.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, moved absolute the rule for five discharge. Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, for a creditor, opposed. After hearing the arguments, his Lordship made the rule absolute.

RE NARANDAS KALIDAS.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition. Mr. Mirza, for a creditor, opposed and said that the insolvent had done nothing for the last two years, when his petition was dismissed. The application was refused.

RE MOHANLAL JAMNADAS.

Mr. Mankar for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. R. D. N. Wadia opposed. His Lordship granted an interim order for a fortnight

RE ALLADIN MITHA.

Mr. Kapadia moved for a rule to set aside the order of dismissal, or in the alternative, to allow the insolvent to file a fresh petition. His Lordship granted a rule.

RE CHARLES M. TURNER.

Mr. Mankar applied for and obtained leave to serve notices, to amend the schedule and for one month's extension.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges: Samuel Ezakiel Bhonker; Nanji Jala; Madhowrao Nanabhai; Bapaji Ranoji Dhole; Sadashiv alias Shiva Bapaji; Morarji Mul

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer Pasha, 3,839 tons, Captain R. White, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Sourbaya, with a cargo of sugar.

THE steamer Devonshire, 2,335 tons, Captain Aboult, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Landaura, 2,156 tons, Captain A. B. Abbott, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and 6 cabin and 6 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Langton Hall, 2,881 tons, Captain B H Hadody, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Newport via Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Dumra 762 tons, Captain H Manley arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi via Coast ports with a general cargo and 23 cabin and 521 deck passengers.

THE French mail steamer Ville-de-la-Ciotat Captain A. Barrilon, arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday from Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Hild 720 tons, Captain G. Jensen arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Bangkok with a cargo of timber.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon, will sail to-day for Bushreh &c with a general cargo and 6 cabin and 200 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Fox.....Capt A F Hunt .....R Navy
H M S Perseus.....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy
R I M S Mayo...Comdr ..W S Haddleston...R I Marine
H M S Prosserpine...Capt J T Marshall.....R Navy

In the Stream.

H M S Investigator....Lieut Thyne in charge....Survey S
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr F. Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr A. Willock ...R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Lieut Thyne in charge. ..Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 6.

Britannia.....1969 Halse .....Bo & H S N Co
Banca.....8794 Collyer .....P & O Co
Bahadur.....2086 Benson ..... T Morrison & Co
Celtic King .....2589 Humphrey ..W & A Graham & Co
Crewe Hall.....2691 Mayall .....K Nixon & Co
Devonshire.....2335 Aboutt.....
Dumra.....762 Manley ....M M & Co
Haidari.....1663...Gray .....B & P S N Co
Hild.....720 Jensen.....F F Campbell & Co
Lalpoora....2124.....Fry .....M M & Co
Landaura.....2156 Abbott.....M M & Co
Mohamadi .....1251.....Gore .....B & P S & Co
Madura.....1278.....Bishop...P Gulf.....M M & Co
Rohilla.....Capt J Smith.....Hired Transport
Strathavon.....2331 Mackay.....W & A Graham & Co
Shah Jehan ...2666 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Saif.....1445 .....Bo & H S N Co
Shah Ameer....1921 Pigott.....B & H S N Co
Shah Navaz.....2522.....Denison .....B & H S N Co
Strathesses.....2818.....Lamont...W & A Graham & Co
Ville-de-la Ciotat.....Barrilon...Australia...8-10 ...M Maritimes & Co
Worsley Hall ...2338...Teakins.....W & A Graham & Co
Warora.....2565.....Tipper .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Islanda	3361	Robertson	Stream	8-10	M M & Co
B Chancellor	2958	Donald	Genoa	N F	K N & Co
C & R Nairung	2862	Corkhill	Calcutta	6-10	T Morrison & Co
D&E Clan Sutherland	1794	Rodger	Madras	11-10	J Finlay & Co
F Moyori Maru	2737	Richards	Kobe	8 10	N Y Kaisha
H Alavi	2324	Hill	Jeddah	9-10	B & P S N Co
K Rinaldo	2791	Pickering	Hull		J Finlay & Co
N Strathblane	2829	Smith	Philadelphia	9-10	R A Willis
O Berra	2591	Elford	Dunkirk	9-10	W & A G &Co
M W D D					
Dhara	941	McDiarmid	Karachi	8-10	M M & Co
H W P D					
Indravati	513	Fakeera	Mangalore		Bo S N Co
Kaveri	553	Mohomed	Bhownagar		Bo S N Co
Saraswati	443	Ahmed	Karachi		Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Pasha	3839	White	Karachi	7-10 ...T M & Co
2 Circasia	4315	Osborne	Liverpool	9-10 W & A Graham & Co
3 R Rubattino	2691	Mancini	Genoa	P & R S N Co
4 Glenedon	3018	Graham	Hamburg	10-10 W & A Graham & Co
5 Hermiston	2926	Bain	Genoa	12-10 T Morrison & Co
8 Dwarka	759	Moxon	Bussh	7-10 M M & Co
9 Devanha	4785	Powell	Shanghai	13 10 P & O Co
10 & 11 Assaye	4859	Jones	Shanghai	27-10 P & O Co
13 Egypt	4178	Summers	London	9-10	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	Pasha s	White	Sourabaya, Sept 6
6	Devonshire s	Aboutt	Karachi, Oct. 3
	Landaura s	Abbott	Calcutta, Sept. 5
	Ville-de-la-Ciotat s	Barillon	Marseilles, &c.
	Dumra s	Manley	Karachi, &c.
	Langton Hall s	Haddy	Newport, Sept. 4
	Hild s	Jensen	Bangkok, Sept. 14

The steamer Dwarka Moxon for Bushreh &c. obtained her port clearance on Wednesday.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—Steamer Langton Hall for Marseilles, &c.
" Devonshire for Rotterdam.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the 6th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—111 cwts old rubber, C Macdonald and Co; 30 bales wool and goat hair, R Moloobhoy; 20 bales wool, F Khoopchund; 24 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 25 bales wool, J Karra; 30 bales wool, M Baba; 33 bales wool, The Bombay Company; 16 bales, M Jetha; 52 bales wool, T Chimondas; 15 bales wool, R Rampratap; 6 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 44 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—39 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—20 cwts cashewnuts, R Jewandas and Co; 2,500 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 40 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunji and Co; 4 cases bristles, J A Begbie and Co; 20 bales hides and skins, R M Kooka; 6 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 3 bales carpets, S J Tellery and Co; 31 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co; 8 bales carpets, W and A Graham and Co; 13 bales hides, A Noormahomed; 4 cases ganja, S Bhimji; 5 cases ganja, M Jaffarbhoy.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—3 bundles carpets, G P Shaverdes and Co; 3 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.
Circassia s—3 cases Chaulmugra oil, Kemp and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chancellor s—100 bales hemp, and 551 bales cwt cotton, waste and by K Visram and Co; 200 rapeseed, R P Nanwiy and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—50 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewandas and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hermiston s—80 bales hemp, D M Doongaji and Co; 100 bales cotton fly, J C Tadiwala.
Glenden s—155 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 51 bales wool, and 50 bales cotton fly, W Wolf and Sons; 2 pots geranium oil and 500 cwt ajvan seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Moyori Maru s—284 bales twist, The M B Kaisha.
Devanha s—200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Moyori Maru s—100 bales twist, The M B Kaisha.
Devanha s—10 bales twist, and 50 bales piecegoods, E D Sassoon and Co;

PATHEPHONE
TALKING MACHINE,

the most scientific and up-to-date, does away with the trouble of changing the needles.

The only machine free from nasaltwang.

A dealer writes:—

"We have the pleasure to inform you that we took delivery of your goods on Saturday, 15th instant. We are glad to hear the public admiration of your Scientific Machine which encourages us for its sale at a near future. It is believed when people have heard the Pathephones once, they wont like any other which are comparatively defective in the sound. The sound which Pathephones give is simply marvellous and gives exact human sound. In short, we expect to have a grand sale of your machines."

The Best and yet the Cheapest.

Write to-day for catalogues to:—

THE PATHEPHONE & CINEMA Co., LTD.,
57, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
Reliable Agents wanted everywhere.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY is reduced to a fine art by the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM

MARCKS & CO.'S PIANOS

OFFERED FOR CASH, or on the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM, HORIZONTAL GRAND AND UPRIGHT GRAND

PIANOS

at London Cash Prices in India,

QUALITY, TONE, TOUCH,

GUARANTEED.

ELUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER, (J & P) RICHd. LIPP, STEINWEG-NACHF,	From Rs. 550 to Rs. 3,000
Instalments from Rs. 25.	and MARCKS & CO.'S Standard Pianos.

These PIANOS are built expressly for us and selected with a view to giving absolute satisfaction. If you want a Piano communicate with us, and we will send you illustrated literature which we feel sure will interest you.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

UP-TO-DATE
FURNITURE

IN HANDSOME DESIGNS.

FOR CASH —HIRE PURCHASE— HIRE

Roll Top Office Desks,

A SPECIALITY.

ONLY SEASONED WOOD USED.

BEFORE
FURNISHING CONSULT US.

No Order too large
No Commission too Small
For Our Immediate and Careful Attention.

LUARD BARRINGTON & Co.,

THE RELIABLE EUROPEAN AGENCY,

109, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-TWO LAKHS

THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.

12, Dalhousie Square, East Calcutta.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

THE YORKSHIRE
FIRE
LIFE
ACCIDENT
LIVE STOCK
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LIFE POLICIES

At Cheap Rates with Large Bonuses with Ample Security.

BEFORE INSURING ELSEWHERE

Consult

THE MANAGER

THE YORKSHIRE INSURANCE Co., Ld.,
78, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
Registered Telegraphic Address:—
"YORKSHIRE, BOMBAY."

NOTCE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1909.

THE OUTLOOK IN ENGLAND.

NOTHING appears more probable in England than that Parliament will be dissolved at the close of the present session, and that an appeal will be made to the constituencies at the beginning of the year, as soon as the new registers have been completed. Radicals have been hoping that, the Lords would have an opportunity of throwing out their Finance Bill that they might make an attempt to throw out the Lords. But there is reason to believe that although the King takes no part in politics "the highest influence is being exerted to avert a Constitutional struggle." In other words the House of Lords may be reformed if it chooses to reform itself, but it will never be abolished as a Second Chamber. Of all forms of Government democracy is by far the most dangerous, the most palpably illogical and it has been truly said "it springs not from a love of liberty but from a desire to shift responsibility and to take the easy path. Demagogues prefer to follow where the rabble is thickest and noisiest. If the rabble demands the property of others as the price of its votes, they promise it with an easy generosity." The observation was inspired by the attitude taken up by Mr. Lloyd-George in regard to his Budget. But it appears that the Lords will be saved the trouble of fighting for their existence as a legislative assembly, and the conflict will be one between Free Traders and Tariff Reformers. A result of taxing ourselves and letting the foreigner go free, has left the Government in this position that the only way in which it can adhere to Free Trade is to tax our own commodities to the utmost possible extent, to saddle the land with such burdens that profitable cultivation is impossible and to handicap British industries in their competition with foreign. And the climax is at hand. Reuter to-day tells us that growing dismay is expressed at the ever-rising price of food. Prospects for the winter are described as the gloomiest, especially with regard to unemployment. There is no work for our British workingmen, because our markets are supplied by the labour of other countries. That is the view of the Tariff Reformer and there is much to be said in support of his contention.

With thousands of workmen out of work in the constituencies during election time, it is only to be expected that Tariff Reformers will fail to make the most of their opportunity and they will not require much persuasion to believe that, although the Budget in the main is levelled against property-owners and capitalists, the working man is most seriously, is only indirectly, affected. The unemployed will believe anything, and if they were told the Lords were the cause of unemployment they would cry "Down with the Lords," or down with anything or anybody, rather than think for themselves. If, therefore, the Tariff Reformers' plan of campaign is as far advanced as we are asked to believe, there is a strong probability that the Reformers will have their way for a time, for they may gain a victory if they do not secure a working majority. It may be that, notwithstanding the efforts of Mr. Chamberlain and his friends, the country is not yet sufficiently educated in the matter of Tariff Reform to throw any amount of enthusiasm into the conflict, and it may be the electors will follow the old lines of party difference and "vote just as their leaders tell them to." They may not be able to realise that the adoption of a protective tariff will furnish permanent employment for thousands of persons who now find it difficult to get a day's work. For thousands there will be billets in the Customs Preventive Service and for hundreds snug little appointments as assessors and checking clerks. The staff at every dock and wharf would of necessity be increased, and, what is more, foreign manufactures, no longer being obtainable at lower rates than our own, would diminish in demand. Our own would increase and the workmen, now idle, would find ample employment in British mills and factories. These are points, among many others, which will be brought forward during the electoral campaign and it will be a difficult matter for the Free Trader to persuade starving men that they are not worse off for the free and unhampered competition enjoyed by the foreigner, whose dumping of surplus stocks in England destroys the demand for goods of British manufacture, in the production of which he would have a hand if only the foreigner were made to pay his share of the taxes.

That will be the chief weapon used in the fight by the Conservative Party, and we may take it that the Liberals, whose dwindling majorities in the divisions have filled them with alarm, will say as little as possible of the Budget, beyond such references to it as will incite the democracy to resentment. They will approve the attempt to make the rich support the poor, only so far, however, as they are cajoled into the belief that in the present crisis it is a struggle between capital and labour. If they but realise that the Budget would cripple capital and affect labour injuriously as a consequence, they would vote against the Government responsible for it, therefore it will be wise of the Liberals to keep it in the background along with the House of Lords and take their stand on Free Trade. Nevertheless they will find it difficult to demonstrate the blessings of Free Trade to a populace suffering from depression of trade and ever-increasing prices. When times are good, food cheap, and wages high, voters are ready to believe it is all due to Free Trade. Now that circumstances are all unfavourable, voters may think there is something to be said for the other side and feel inclined to give it a trial. No doubt the Conservatives are disappointed at Lord Rosebery's refusal to re-enter politics. His weight would have been invaluable to them at the present time as his abandonment of Liberalism is a great loss to the other side. He had condemned the Liberal policy and there are many of his admirers who will follow him outside the Liberal camp. But beyond that he will do nothing, leaving the "more persistent and more tenacious combatants" to act as they please. There are many of these. None of them perhaps, so able a controversialist or so convincing as a speaker. But they will have to do without him and be thankful that by severing his connection with the Liberal Party he has given their opponents great moral support. If they win in the coming struggle Lord Rosebery's present action will have helped them to their victory.

BOMBAY STAMP DEPARTMENT.

WE have received from Mr. G. W. Hatch, Superintendent of Stamps for the Bombay Presidency, some "brief notes" on the administration of the Stamp Department, during the year 1908-9. The total sum realised was practically the same as in last year, the amount Rs. 53,55,598 showing a decrease of about half a lakh. Of this total, Rs. 23,66,993 were received under the Stamp Act, and Rs. 29,88,605 under the Court Fees Act, the small decrease being shown almost entirely under the former heading. The revenue received in Bombay City alone amounted to Rs. 24,90,932, representing 46·5 of the total revenue of the Presidency. Charges show an increase of Rs. 9,921 on a total expenditure of Rs. 2,34,172, but the percentage of charges to receipts is only 4·4 in the case of one Act and 7·8 in the other, so that the department is still a very profitable one. The total realised on the sale of judicial stamps approximates very nearly to that of the preceding year, for while there was a fall of Rs. 80,000 in the sales of court fee stamps in the City of Bombay, this has been counter-balanced by increased receipts in Ahmedabad, the two divisions of Khandesh, Poona and Nasik. The revenue from the sale of Hundi stamps amounted to Rs. 2,83,396 against Rs. 3,10,742 for the year 1907-8 and Rs. 3,03,294 for 1906. However, the Superintendent remarks, "the figure for 1908-9 is above the average of the years previous to the expansion of trade" which marked the two years with which comparison is made. A similar fall is noticeable in the case of foreign bill stamps; the revenue derived from which amounted to Rs. 98,484 against Rs. 1,25,616 in the year 1907-8. Practically the whole of this revenue was produced in the City of Bombay and the reduction seems to indicate that the import business, which received a stimulus during 1906-7 and 1907-8 has now returned to its previous normal proportions. The amount received from share transfers stamps, Rs. 1,69,351, was almost the same as in the preceding year and the drop in notarial stamps to Rs. 1,850 was insignificant. Applications for legal practitioners' licenses continued to increase, and an additional sum of Rs. 2,750 was reached over the amount (Rs. 20,250) collected during the previous year. It is unsatisfactory to find that the cases of insufficiently stamped or unstamped documents, which unfortunately have been noticeably higher for the last four years, have still continued to increase. Over 2,500 cases were dealt with under Section 35 of the Stamp Act and a sum of Rs. 35,600 was realised including the penalties imposed. The number of prosecutions for infringements of the regulations advanced from five to fourteen, and resulted in six convictions.

CRIME IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE criminal statistics of the Central Provinces for the year 1908 very clearly reflect the agricultural conditions which prevailed. During a time of scarcity the offence of theft always increases and out of a general increase of 2,162 cases under the Indian Penal Code as many as 1,281 were for theft and 682 for criminal trespass, while in the Berars the number of dacoities increased by 86 cases. Under Acts other than the Indian Penal Code, however, there was a marked decrease in crime. A step forward in the Provinces is the steady increase in the number of Honorary Magistrates. There were at the end of the year no less than two hundred and ninety-two which was an increase of forty-three in the year, and Mandla is now the only district in which no Honorary Magistrates exist. Naturally some Benches work better than others, but the District Magistrate at Hoshangabad thinks that the work all round would be improved if the Benches were given experienced clerks to assist them in law and procedure. He suggests salaries of from Rs. 50 to Rs. 80 per month in place of those of an average of Rs. 15 which prevails at present. It may be that occasionally an Honorary Magistrate has a working knowledge of the law, but more often their function is to exercise common sense and the services of a skilled lawyer to guide them in technical points is certainly desirable. Nearly a quarter of the persons tried appeared before such Benches, so that the reform, if introduced, will be far-reaching. Adverse comment is made in the report on the habit of District Magistrates to send for trial by the Sessions Judge cases with which they could have dealt under special powers, but in this matter probably the fault lies not so much with the District Magistrates as with the facility with which vexatious appeals can be made. The suggestion is that District Magistrates should take a greater share in original criminal work leaving more appeals, if necessary, to be heard by Sub-Divisional Magistrates, but the remedy would seem to lie with greater care in dealing with applications before appeals are allowed. Were this done the work of the Courts would ultimately be lightened and the original criminal work would be done in the natural course.

THE POONA WIDOWS' HOME.

THE several references made to the state of the roads at the prize-giving ceremony at the Poona Widows' Home but serve to emphasise the significance of the presence there of H. E. Sir George Clarke on Tuesday. It is well known that such institutions and the spirit which they represent were of the greatest interest to Miss Clarke, and if there be a response to the appeal for funds, as we hope there will be, it might well be made into an endowment fund to perpetuate her memory. His Excellency, in quoting from the laws of Manu practically summed up what is universally accepted as the reason of the rapid rise, in the last two hundred years, of the Western nations. "Where women are honoured there the Gods are pleased, but where they are not honoured no sacred rite yields reward." The large gathering of ladies and gentlemen of different races and creeds at the Home outside Poona, shows that there is a real comprehension of the need of reform in the treatment of widows, so that Sir George Clarke's words may be expected to bring forth an abundant crop where, but a few years since, they might have fallen on stony ground. And apart from the charitable side of the Home, His Excellency referred to a thing which cannot be too well understood. He was shown work done by the widows and he heard one of the result of their education, but, as he pointed out, life is not intended to be all work and education, especially where the former is necessarily of a sedentary nature. Play has a very large part in the life of the young, and if his recommendation be put into effect, it will not only benefit those at present in the Home but lead to a better appreciation of its work and so, indirectly, by dispersing a clearer idea of the happiness with which misery can be replaced, benefit those who at present, because of fear and superstition and other causes, can only be reached with the utmost difficulty.

MR. BUTLER, Foreign Secretary, left Simla yesterday for Bombay on a short visit to Aden.

ON relief next week by Mr. Gordon from leave as Irrigation Secretary, Punjab, Mr. Scratchly is posted to the Lower Chenab Canal.

THE Viceroy and the Countess of Minto entertained the boys of the Bishop Cotton School to tea on Prospect Hill yesterday afternoon.

THE Secretary of State disposed yesterday of a further lot of special Council Bills to the amount of Rs. 12,10,000 which realised the good rate of 1s. 4 1-32d.

THE Maharaja of Patiala, being now eighteen years of age, has been placed in full control of his State. The formal ceremony of his installation will most probably be performed by the Viceroy on his next spring tour.

THE post of Sanitary Engineer, Amritsar, important, on account of the large gatherings of people in connection with the Golden Temple celebrations has been conferred upon Mr. T. A. M. Browalie from the Frontier Province.

THE case against Nerode Baren Das, printer of the "Hitabadi," came before the officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate at Calcutta yesterday. Accused is being defended by Mr. J. N. Roy and R. C. Sen, Barristers. Mr. Hume, the Crown Solicitor, examined a few police witnesses and the case was adjourned.

THE Mysore Durbar are making an enumeration of cattle in the State during the current official year in advance of the regular census of agricultural stock to be held in conjunction with the preliminary general census of the province which takes place in November or December, 1910. The advance census is to be carried out in connection with the preparation of the land revenue accounts of the current year.

MR. PUDUMJEE acts as Accountant General Bombay, vice Mr. Michael proceeding on one month's leave. Mr. Gauntlett, Accountant General Burma, is appointed Accountant General, Bengal, vice Mr. Branson, granted six months' leave pending retirement. Mr. Gauntlett does not take over until relieved in Burma by his permanent successor, Mr. Adie, who is now on leave, Mr. Wogle meanwhile acting as Accountant General, Bengal.

THE United Provinces Government have decided to send a certain number of approved students annually for training to the Punjab and Bengal Veterinary Colleges with a view to their employment on their return in the Subordinate Civil Veterinary Department of the Provinces. Of the next batch who go in April next, 12 will be sent to the Punjab and 3 to Bengal. The course is for three years at each college and during this period the Government defrays all fees, cost of books in addition to the grant of a stipend of Rs. 10 per month to each student.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

The Spy Mania.

BERLIN, SEPTEMBER 17.

GREAT excitement prevails in Paris. In some way or another a mitrailleuse of the latest pattern has disappeared. Of course it is a case of theft, of course it has been stolen at the instigation of a neighbouring State, and of course that neighbouring State is Germany. The sensational Press of Paris, with the special news hunger of the silly season, has been making the most of the matter for the past week. Day by day new sensations are raked up from all parts of France concerning alleged German espionage, all of which are of a purely imaginary character. Papers like the "Matin" publish a complete plan of the German system of espionage, supplying their readers with the secret code in use, and giving details as to names, etc. The responsible heads of the Government have entered a strong protest against this campaign. The Minister of War has on more than one occasion called attention to the fact that the possession of the stolen mitrailleuse would not be of the least value to any foreign power, and that episodes of this kind should not be exploited in this manner. Thank goodness the German newspapers have nottaken the excitement of their French contemporaries very seriously, and have contented themselves with pointing out how ridiculous all these so-called revelations are, and with proving that the German officers, whose names are supplied by the "Matin" as being the leaders of this organisation, have in reality no existence.

Although the whole matter is not without its comic aspect, from two points of view it is serious enough. In the first place this new campaign is a fresh example of the facility with which a suggestion of any kind can be spread in these days. During the course of the last few months, ample opportunity has been afforded for the study of this interesting phenomenon. A month or two back a similar fit of spy fever, accompanied by the same examples of fantastic imagination, made itself felt in England; at present this excitement seems to have died down once more. It seems to be a kind of epidemic disease, which should be studied not only by psychologists and men of science, but also by politicians and diplomatists. A Power supplying material of this kind for its sensational newspapers may, under certain circumstances, become a danger, or, to say the least, is hardly calculated to render less dangerous a dangerous situation, such as from time to time crops up in international politics. From this point of view one is scarcely justified in merely viewing the matter from the humorous standpoint. It is the duty of the political and intellectual leaders of a nation to nip all such symptoms in the bud, and to prevent them from developing at the untrammelled fancy of the mob.

The present campaign against espionage in France points to a peculiarity in the organisation of the State, which for years past has had the development of the relations to Germany under its control. The real cause of this movement against alleged German espionage is to be sought in the inner political situation.

Since the days of the Dreyfus Affair, and resulting from the State of things then disclosed, the task of supervising foreign espionage has been taken away from the military authorities and handed over to the police. This deprived the military authorities, which are not always in high favour with the modern radical Republic, of a great part of their power and one which they would willingly see once more in their hands. In order to attain this end, it has proved desirable to promote a feeling of anxiety about foreign espionage. It has been sought to clearly demonstrate to everybody how badly equipped France is to fight against this evil, so that the People and its representatives may be induced to place once more the power in the proper hands, namely in those of the military authorities. It is the opinion of all those in the know that this is the kernel of the whole matter. It hardly needs to be pointed out that a method, by which it is sought to serve the ends of party politics by manipulating the relations to foreign powers, is scarcely likely to promote a friendly feeling. The fact that, despite many efforts in this direction, no success has been achieved by those who have endeavoured to change the merely correct relations existing between France and Germany into a feeling of more active friendship, is to a great extent attributable to this peculiarity of French political life, which consists in raising the German bogey for purpose of a purely party nature.

SHIPWRECKS ON THE GERMAN COAST.

Much has been done in the course of the last few years to prevent shipwrecks on the German coasts. The number of lighthouses has been increased, and the existing lights have been rendered visible from a much greater distance, by the substitution of electricity for other less powerful illuminants. In addition to all this, wireless telegraphy stations have been erected on board nearly all the lightships on the open sea. A large number of storm warning stations, too, have been built both on the Baltic and North Sea, by means of which ships may be warned of dirty weather ahead. Finally, the German Society for the saving of Shipwrecked persons has greatly increased the number of its stations.

Statistics compiled from the quarterly reports, show that, despite all these precautions, the number of shipwrecks has not diminished during the last few years, but on the contrary has slightly increased. Whereas during the years 1898 to 1902 inclusive, a period of 5 years, some 2,500 shipwrecks were reported more than 3,300 similar catastrophes were recorded during the years from 1903 to 1907, so that the number of calamities of this kind has increased by a third during the years in question.

How is such an increased number of wrecks to be explained in face of the added and improved precautions taken to prevent such catastrophes? The first cause is of course to be found in the increased number of vessels on the seas, and still more in the greater tonnage of the vessels in question. The increased size is clearly shown by the fact that, whereas the number of German ships of the mercantile marine has only slightly increased during the period between 1875 and 1908, the registered tonnage has gone up from a little over 1 million tons to nearly 3 million tons, or nearly three times the amount.

This enormous increase of tonnage has naturally added to the danger of collisions, especially in the narrow seas, where the free movement of great vessels is greatly hampered. It must also be borne in mind that navigation in German ports has largely increased. As a matter of fact the number of collisions which occur greatly exceed other accidents, such as going ashore, capsizing, sinking, and mishaps of various kinds. The number of collisions taking place in the five years 1903—1907 amounted to 1800, whereas only 1,500 ships came to grief in other manners mentioned.

It is pleasant to be able to record that the number of lives lost in such catastrophes, has been a comparatively small one. Including crews, workmen and passengers, some 50,000 souls were on board the boats thus wrecked. Of this number the figures show that only 266 lost their lives. Especially in the case of collisions, by far the most numerous class of accidents we are confronted with the relatively low number of 66 lives lost. In the preceding 5 years, from 1898 to 1902 inclusive, when as we have already stated the number of catastrophes of this nature was nearly one-third less, more human lives were lost, viz: 306. This decrease in the number of deaths by shipwreck, shows that the improved methods in use for the saving of shipwrecked men have met with success.

The greater number of these shipwrecks did not take place in the open sea. It is precisely in the ports and rivers that the shipping is specially crowded together, and it is here that collisions are most frequent. Nearly seven times as many collisions take place in enclosed waters (rivers, canals, etc.) as off the coast of the mainland. With regard to territorial waters, accidents are far less frequent in the Baltic than in the North Sea, and this despite the fact that the German Baltic coast line is some 800 sea miles long as opposed to the 300 sea miles in the North Sea. In the Baltic there were only 14 accidents to every 10 sea miles, whereas there were 43 catastrophes over a similar distance in the North Sea, nearly three times as many. The reason for this is that sea traffic, is much greater in the North Sea than is the case in the Baltic. In conclusion it may be stated that most of the unfortunate vessels were steamers, which is easily explained when we remember the vastly increasing number of steamers and the steadily decreasing quantity of sailing ships. There were in round numbers some 2,400 German ships, and 900 foreign vessels, which thus suffered shipwreck.

ORVILLE WRIGHT IN BERLIN.

Aerial navigation is once more the topic of the day here in Berlin. First of all we had the various events of the Zeppelin week; the retarded arrival of the airship, the triumph of Zeppelin Sunday, the wreck of the airship on the return journey, finally the wonderful performance of its home flight, after rapid repairs had been effected. But already public attention was centred on a performance of a somewhat different nature; our eyes were turned from airships to flying-machines, from Zeppelin to Orville Wright. Germany has remained behind in the race for the development of the flying-machine. We had not as yet seen a really satisfactory aeroplane make an ascension here. The attempts made some time ago by Mr. Zipfel with a "Voisin" aeroplane proved unsuccessful, with the result that many people looked forward to Orville Wright's efforts in this direction with considerable misgivings. On two different occasions Orville Wright disappointed the masses assembled in his honour of the Tempelhoferfeld, by declining to make an ascent with an untried machine, during bad weather, and on a field of which the varying air currents were quite unknown to him. However, the day before yesterday, Sunday, he really brought his machine out, and met with a triumphant success from the very first attempt.

The spot selected for these experiments was the Tempelhoferfeld, a vast plain lying to the South of the town, otherwise devoted to military exercises and spectacles of various kinds. A very large space, probably nearly as large as the Tiergarten, with a few exceptions absolutely flat, and surrounded with rows of houses or park walls. Nevertheless there are a few gaps in the surrounding frame, through which the wind is apt to come in gusts. It was a fine bright day, but not an absolutely calm one. From the stand erected for the convenience of Press and Public, which is placed alongside the machine docks, one could see some 200 metres to the South, the lofty starting machine, and beside it an airy something covered with a great expanse of canvas flashing white in the sunshine: it was the aeroplane. All of a sudden the screws began to make a noise and revolve the motor was being tested shortly afterwards it was stopped. Once more the screws begin to revolve the starting apparatus is brought into play, and the aeroplane begins to ascend. At first it mounts but slowly with a certain air of hesitation and then gradually higher and higher it soars, until it finally reaches a height of what may be estimated as about 20 meters. We are indeed living in an age when fairy tales are becoming reality; there he is, the first flying man before our very eyes. Those of us who are present quickly recognise that the matter is no longer problematic, no longer a bare possibility, but that we are here in the presence of a reliable machine, which obeys the will of its helmsman with wonderful exactitude and rapidity. With absolute sureness, and free from hitch of any kind, the machine holds on its course; lap after lap is covered. What especially calls for our admiration is the absolute ease with which the aeroplane maintains its balance. This can be best seen from the south side of the field, where the gusts of wind, already mentioned, get hold of the machine from the South. The machine inclines slightly to one side, but quickly recovers its perpendicular, much in the same manner as a ship lies on the waves. Another remarkable peculiarity of the flight is that it has a certain undulating movement. The aeroplane rises in the air, sinks, and rises again. The principle of gliding flight, first declared in Berlin by Lilienthal, has become a perfect thing in Wright's flying-machine.

With regard to the picture presented to the eye, it has frequently been compared to a great bird. This comparison seems to me to show a want of true powers of observation. There are two things in the machine which render it quite unlike a bird, In the first place it is quite without a body; the aeroplane has the shape of an open, transparent, light box, with a machine built in. Neither is there any comparison possible between the covered surfaces and the wings of a bird, as the former are without movement of any kind. Truth compels one to admit that the aeroplane has no claim whatever to be a thing of beauty. From this point of view it is the antithesis to the Zeppelin airship. The latter seems to float in the air like some great fish as though in its natural element. It is the work accomplished by the Wright aeroplane that is so admirable; the technical eye may trace it power of flight to its shape, but the merely artistica eye can find nothing in common between the two. The easy movement of the machine is, however, most agreeable to watch, and is not without a certain aesthetic beauty.

There is only one moment during which the flying machine resembles a bird in its motion, that is at the instant of landing. Wright remained nineteen minutes in the air, and then sank suddenly, quite quietly and comfortably just as a bird does. Berlin has witnessed the first successful flight of an aeroplane, and hearty cheers greeted both the man and the machine as they took their way to the dock. It is to be hoped that greater activity will be shown in Germany, in the future, with regard to this special form of aerial navigation.

L. ASCH.

THE United Provinces Government have sanctioned the issue by Government Treasuries of one Remittance Transfer Receipt at par to the Bank of Bengal, Allahabad, once a month for the purpose of remitting subscriptions realised for the United Provinces Exhibition Fund to be held in the winter of 1910.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

MR. ASQUITH VISITS THE KING.

Avoiding a Constitutional Struggle.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

Mr. Asquith started for Balmoral most unexpectedly to-night. He was summoned to the King by telegraph. The greatest importance is attached to the visit in the Lobbies, especially as it follows the visit of Lord Cawdor, one of the most influential among the Opposition in the Lords.

Liberal circles believe that the highest influence is being exercised to avert a constitutional struggle.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

King Edward will return to London on Monday, hence the excitement caused by Mr. Asquith's departure, to which, however, the occupants of the Unionist front benches do not attach importance, while Cabinet Ministers deny that it foreshadows any sudden change in the situation. The Liberals scout any idea of a compromise with the Lords with reference to the principal provisions of the Budget.

NEW AUSTRIAN TITLE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has conferred on the wife of Archduke Francis Ferdinand the rank of Duchess and the title of Highness. It is simultaneously announced that Francis Ferdinand and his wife will visit the Emperor in Berlin in November, and will also join the Imperial shooting party in Hanover.

THE COTTON SPINNING CRISIS.

Better Prospects.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

A meeting of the International Cotton Committee at Frankfurt, has passed a resolution, expressing satisfaction that the large American factories have adopted short time and limitation of production, and that further restriction is impending, by which means an end will be put to the crisis in the cotton spinning trade.

INDIAN EMIGRATION.

Committee's Investigation Concluded.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

The Committee, appointed in March last to consider the question of Indian Emigration to the Crown Colonies, has finished its investigations. It will present its report in November. Eighty witnesses were heard from India, Trinidad and Mauritius, regarding the best means of organising Indian emigration.

THE EFFECT OF BOYCOTT.

Secondary Factor in Congestion of Stocks.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

The Master of Elibank, replying to Mr. Rees, said the Government of India state that enquiries show that the boycott was only a secondary factor in the congestion of stocks of English fabrics in Calcutta. The stocks were highest in January, 1908, and have since steadily declined. Deliveries are reported to be improving daily.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER TO CHINA.

Sudden Recall.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

A telegram from San Francisco states that Mr. Crane, Minister to China, was sailing yesterday when he was recalled by telegraph to Washington. He said he did not know the reason, but presumed Government desired to discuss some phases of the Eastern question with which he was not fully acquainted. He now expects to sail on the 20th instant.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

Irish Licensing Concessions.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

In the absence of the expected concessions, the Irish party are vigorously opposing the licensing schedules. The debate which the front benches had arranged should conclude to-morrow, is likely to be prolonged.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

While declining to accede to all the Irish demands with regard to licensing, Mr. Asquith has announced certain concessions to Ireland for which Mr. Dillon thanked him.

FRENCH SHIPPING STRIKES RENEWED.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

Renewed shipping strikes have begun at Marseilles, Havre and Bordeaux.

THE PRICE OF FOOD.

Terrible Prospects for the Winter.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

Growing dismay is expressed at the ever-rising price of food. The prospects for the winter are described as of the gloomiest, especially with regard to unemployment.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

Debate in the Lords.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

The Lords, last night, went into Committee on the Irish Land Bill. Lord Crewe pointed out that there were many drastic amendments on paper affecting the financial provisions. He warned the House not to compromise its dignity by sending down amendments which could be regarded as a breach of privilege.

Lord Lansdowne said, he hoped that the amendments would be fully discussed, whether they were pressed to division or not. While Lord Lansdowne and Lord Milner protested against the doctrine of privilege being pressed too far, a number of amendments involving finance, were withdrawn after discussion.

JEHAD IN MOROCCO.

France Becomes Nervous.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

The French papers express uneasiness regarding the forward policy in Morocco, which is ascribed to Spain, fearing that it will set the country ablaze. They declare that a holy war is already being preached.

THE EX-SHAH.

Royal Reception at Odessa.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

The ex-Shah of Persia has arrived at Odessa, where he was received with Royal honours.

DEATH OF A CHINESE OFFICIAL.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

A telegram from Peking announces the death of Changchistung.

LORD KITCHENER.

Leaves for Nanking.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

Reuter wires from Shanghai that Lord Kitchener inspected a full parade of Volunteers. He dwelt on the *esprit de corps* among the many nationalities harmoniously combined into one battalion.

He attended a reception, last evening, of the China Association and started to-day for Nanking.

CHURCH CONGRESS AT SWANSEA.

Disestablishment Discussed.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

The Church Congress has opened at Swansea. The Archbishop of Canterbury and many Bishops are attending the sittings. Disestablishment and the title of the Church endowments are the leading topics of discussion.

Bishop Welldon, speaking at Swansea, last night, said he was not a Duke, but he had not ceased his subscriptions as some of those rich men had done. If nobody else among the Clergy would shew their disapproval of this at the Election, he would.

BRITISH COTTON GROWING ASSOCIATION.

Sir Alfred Jones's Generous Offer.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

Sir Alfred Jones, presiding at a meeting of the British Cotton Growing Association, offered another £25,000 to the funds of the Association, provided that Cotton Spinners obtained subscriptions amounting to £150,000 during the next six months.

THE ADANA MASSACRES.

Porte's Action Towards Armenian Patriarch.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

The Porte has communicated to the Armenian Patriarch the decision of the Cabinet regarding the complaints with reference to the sentences in the Adana massacre trials.

Contrary to the announcement previously made, it is now understood that the Porte has informed the Patriarch that Government assumes entire responsibility and regards the Patriarch's intervention as unwarranted.

CANADIAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The North-West Passage Effected.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6.

The Canadian Arctic expedition from Quebec has completed the annexation of the Island of the Arctic, conquered the North-West passage and found records of Parry, dated 1819.

DISTRICT ASSOCIATION FOR BURDWAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 2.

A telegram to the *Indian Daily News* from Burdwan on the 5th instant, says a monster meeting was held at the Town Hall to-day at 4-30 p.m. Tarapasanna Mukerjee, Pleader, was elected President. Surendranath Banerjee pointed out the necessity of forming a District Association. Pundit Gispati Kabyathirtha and others spoke and swadeshi songs were sung. Resolutions were adopted for forming a District Association and office bearers were selected. The Hon'ble Nalinaksha Basir opposed the formation of a District Association but was opposed and he left the meeting.

THE POONA WIDOWS' HOME.

First Prize-giving Ceremony.

VISIT BY THE GOVERNOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 6.

One of the most interesting and impressive functions held in Poona this year, took place at the Hindu Widows' Home yesterday evening. The Home is located about seven miles out of Poona on a picturesque and healthy site, where nearly a hundred girl-widows of ages from six to sixteen are being taught in connection with the school. The first prize distribution was held yesterday when H. E. the Governor presided.

His Excellency was accompanied by Mrs. DuBoulay and Captain Stocker, A.-D.-C. There was a very large gathering of distinguished people from the Cantonment and City present, augmented by many prominent Hindu ladies and gentlemen from Bombay. His Excellency was supported by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, Dr. Bhandarkar C.I.E., Sirdar Nowrojee Pudumjee, Mrs. Hirabhai Pudumjee, Mr. L. C. Swifte, Collector of Poona, Mrs. Ramabhai Ranade, wife of the late Mr. Justice Ranade, Mrs. Namjoshi, Superintendent and Secretary of the Hindu Widows' Home, and several other Hindu ladies. Among those noticed in the mandap were Sirdar Coopaswamy Moodliar, Rao Bahadur Shett Ram Narayan, Khan Saheb D. D. Bootee, Mr. K. A. Ghaswalla, Rao Bahadur Patwardhan, Rao Bahadur B. B. Onkar, Sirdar Chintaram N. Natu, Mr. Kalaram Bhau Manseram, Mr. B. V. Moodliar, Captain Steen, Pandita Ramabhai, and Mrs. T. Bhore. His Excellency, on arrival, was conducted by the Chairman of the Association to a hall where a small exhibition of the handiwork of the girls was arranged. His Excellency next saw the girls at work in the industrial branches. As His Excellency took his seat an ode of welcome was given by the girls followed by a few recitations and dialogues in English, which reflected great credit on the training of the widows. Dr. Bhandarkar opened the proceedings with some introductory remarks. The report of the Hindu Widows' Association was next read by Mrs. Namjoshi, the Lady Superintendent and Secretary of the Home, and after the prizes, which included a gold medal, presented by His Excellency, Sir George Clarke said :—

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Dr. Bhandarkar, Mrs. Ranade, ladies and gentlemen.—It was my great hope to have come here this year accompanied by those who would have taken the keenest and most practical interest in the good work that is being carried on. That hope has been destroyed, and I know well that a man is powerless to do what falls naturally to the sphere of woman's gentle influence and intuitive sympathy.

The interesting statement that has been read shows the striking growth of this valuable institution. In ten years the number of inmates of the Home has increased from 4 to 100, and this fact proves that the need for an Association which makes the Hindu widows the object of its care, is widely recognised. This is an encouraging sign and we may hope that it means that a gradual removal of one of the saddest blots on the life of India is in progress. The treatment of widows is an instance of what Lord Bacon called the "tyranny of custom," which in this case is of ancient origin, which has outlived the purposes that it may have been intended to serve and which is now a bar to the progress of India. Sati happily disappeared long ago, and though Government exerted pressure in this instance, I believe that all that was best in Indian opinion acquiesced in the abolition of that barbaric institution, and now it is pleasant to note that enlighted Hindus are pleading for mercy to the widows and are realising that, while a section of their womanhood remains under a ban, almost akin to that of slavery, national aspirations can have no reality. This Home owes its existence, its maintenance and its management to Hindus, who are thus showing in the most practical form their desire to raise the lives of the poor widows by giving them education and fitting them for the many duties which woman can beat perform. Apart, therefore, from the work which it is carrying out, the Home must be regarded as a factor in a growing movement which will in good time uplift the womanhood of India and effect a social reform of a far-reaching character for the great benefit of the people. In all countries and at all times the treatment accorded to women has been the measure of the civilization attained. You will find in the laws of Manu these significant words : "Where women are honoured there the gods are pleased, but where they are not honoured no sacred rite yields rewards."

VALUE OF RECREATION.

The efforts which are now being made to educate the girls indicate a return to this precept of Manu, and are full of hope for the progress of India. We have seen the good work that is being carried on in this Home and I hope, as I said last year, that amusements are not forgotten and that the girls learn to play as well as to study and to work. I am sure that recreation is necessary both for the mind and the body, and gentle Swedish exercises which are easily taught, may do much to promote health and strength. As has been said, it is a very encouraging fact that a band of lady workers have joined the Association. The kindly help that they are rendering in brightening the lives of their sisters will, I am certain, bring the best kind of happiness into their own lives. I hope that many other ladies will come forward to give service to the poor widows and earn the reward that falls to all who seek to make the world better for others. I notice that in most cases the parents and guardians of the girls in the Home do not contribute towards the expenses. Where there is real poverty this cannot be expected, but I agree with you that wherever means permit, the moral obligation of helping towards the maintenance and the education of the poor young widows, should be brought home to those who are responsible for them. As you say this must be "a work of time," but in the awakening of India of which we hear so much, I believe that a new tenderness for the forlorn and helpless widows will spring up and that duties towards them will at length be recognised. As regards the road which you certainly need, I hope that you will approach the Taluka and District Local Boards and, if they are unable to help, I will undertake that your wants are sympathetically considered. The question of a site is more difficult, and I am not sure whether Government could acquire land for such a purpose as yours under the Act, or, whether if we could you would gain much in the reduction of cost. I should hope that adjoining landowners would be willing to sell at a fair market price such an area as you require if it were such as could not be used for irrigation. By so doing they would lose nothing and they would have the satisfaction of aiding a cause which should appeal to all true Hindus.

This gathering to-day shows the interest that is felt in the labour of love on which the Association is engaged. I wish the good work that is being done here could be widely known throughout the Presidency. And then I am sure you would no longer complain of want of support. There is a short passage in the Bhagavad Gita, which I commend to the many charitable members of the great Hindu community. "That gift is said to be good which is given, because it ought to be given to one who can do no service in return at a proper place and time and to a proper person." I think that support of the Widows' Home exactly fulfills all these conditions, and that no better object can be found than that of bringing brightness and usefulness into the lives of a helpless, and too often, hopeless class, and now I wish to thank all those who have provided the prizes which I have presented. Next year, if I am in India, I shall be happy to offer a prize. I hope that the girls who won the distinctions will be encouraged to carry on their work and studies later, to help others in the many ways that are open only to women. I shall continue to take a warm interest in this Home, and I cordially wish it continued and increasing success in solving one of the many social problems which have a most important bearing upon the life and the progress of India. (Cheers).

ADDRESS OF MRS. RANADE.

Mrs. Ranade, in proposing a vote of thanks to His Excellency for presiding, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—It now remains for us to discharge a pleasant duty which is to propose a most sincere vote of thanks to His Excellency and with which I feel proud to be associated. His Excellency has taken, in the midst of his most onerous duties and anxieties, the trouble to come to this place in spite of the most unsatisfactory condition of the roads. Your Excellency, you have laid this Association, on whose behalf I rise to thank you, under deep obligation by the kindness you have shown in gracing this occasion by your presence, and thus marking your great sympathy with the work of this institution. The wide range of your interest in the progress of the people of this Province and your earnest efforts to promote the same, have earned you a place in their hearts and made your name a household word among them. This Association has special reason to feel grateful to Your Excellency. The generous interest which you and your late lamented daughter felt in the cause of the poor Hindu widow, and which prompted you to pay a visit to this place last year and the important part which you have played this evening, have entitled you to our deepest gratitude.

The Secretary, in her statement, clearly brings out some of the salient features of the working of this institution, its humble beginning its steady development, its growing popularity shown by the present number of inmates, the widening sphere of its usefulness, the increasing confidence in the minds of the people regarding the present miserable condition of the Hindu widow, her true position in society, the need of her emancipation by means of education, and the spirit of consecration and her proper field of work, usefulness and influence. In a country like this, such a task is beset with a number of difficulties, but it is a matter of deep satisfaction to the promoters of this institution, that by God's grace and with the help of friends of the poor Hindu widow, they have been enabled to succeed to a large extent in this noble work and they are proud to have been the instruments of serving their motherland in this direction. Side by side with this, however, is to be borne in mind the note of this disquieting anxiety on the part of the workers of this institution on account of the growing needs of the Home. Such an institution can only hope to prosper and serve its legitimate purpose in proportion as the generous public lends its pecuniary support. It is, therefore, specially emphasised that it stands in need of liberal assistance at their hands. I feel confident that the words of sympathy and encouragement which have fallen from your lips will not fail to rouse the instinct of judicious charity in this proverbially charitable land. Let us assure Your Excellency that your presence in our midst to-day is a most valuable asset, and your words of advice will ever be a source of inspiration. I, therefore, beg to tender to you the most cordial thanks of this institution. Ladies and gentlemen, I shall be failing in my duty if I forget to thank you for the sympathy you have shown by coming over such a great distance to-day. Some of you have kindly made it convenient to come down from Bombay for this occasion for which the institution feels much obliged.

EFFECT OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

Dr. R. J. Bhandarker who opened the proceedings said in the course of his remarks:—One of the first effects of the higher education, that the British Government has been giving to the people of India, is to open the eyes of the educated Indians, especially Hindus who see the evils in their social condition. They have found a depressed class, nearer home than the depressed classes we have been hearing of so much recently, and that is the depressed class of Hindu females. There still exists the custom of early marriages. Girls years ago were married when they were from 6 to 10 years old, and boys when they were from 12 to 14. Things have since improved in the case of boys, who are not now married before 18 or 20, But the improvement in the case of girls is very small or even inconsiderable and girls continue to be married at 10 though the ceremony is deferred to 12 and in very rare cases to 14. As a necessary consequence of marriage, there have been a gerat many child widows or young widows. They cannot be remarried as the prejudice against it is very strong. the condition of these widows is very deplorable. They have no status in Hindu society. The menial work of the family is assigned to them, their very presence on auspicions occasions is shunned, and practically they are outcaste.

To ameliorate their condition an Act legalising the marriage of widows was passed on 23rd July 1856 and this day is still observed by us, as a red letter day in the history of social reform. This movement originated in Bengal and some widow marriages were performed in that province, but curiously enough intstead of going ferward the Bengalees have gone backward, and there is a strong opposition against the introduction of the custom even among the educated Bengalees. The first widow marriage on this side was solemnised in 1869, and a good many have taken place since among Maratha and Gujarathi Hindus, but the practice has not grown in favour and many educated Hindus even have not the courage to withstand the orthodox opposition. Another way of relieving unfortunate young widows must therefore be found and the education of these widows as to enable them to earn their own livelihood and live a decent and independent life was thought of. For a flourishing institution for that purpose it was necessary that some young man or men should devote himself or themselves entirely and zealously to the object. Such a young man we found in Mr. Dhondo Keshan Carve and the institution we see about us to-day is the result of his unwearied efforts. He was, of course, liberally assisted with contributions by Hindus from all parts of the country but to bring their sympathy to bear on the object was the work of Mr. Karve, one of the secretaries.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE.

H. E. THE Governor's address at the Agricultural Conference in Poona was suggestive, informing and illuminative. His advice and opinion on the question of agriculture in India was sound and valuable, but he laid down a general proposition with respect to it, which, I am afraid, is open to question. He said that a sudden expansion of manufacturing industries in India on a large scale would be disadvantageous. "There is already," he said, "shortage of labour in some localities and the population in this Presidency is not at present capable of supplying a large additional surplus to work in factories, without depleting the numbers required for the vital necessities of agriculture, and for great public works." It may be that, here and there, a depletion of the country population has taken place. But compared to the teeming millions, who live the in country and live upon land, the exodus to towns is inappreciable. If the requirements of an industry have caused embarrassment anywhere, it is, I fancy, local and limited in its operation, and the disturbance of settled conditions must be regarded as temporary and accidental. An overwhelming percentage of the population will remain for generations agricultural, and the complaint, which we have been accustomed to hear all through is that this country has confined itself too exclusively to agriculture, and that this was the one great reason of its poverty and decay. The industrial awakening of India is a thing of very recent growth. Even in textile manufacture, which was introduced about thirty years ago, is still declared by its promoters to be in its infancy, while the few other industries, which have been started in recent years, are but ventures of to-day and yesterday. His Excellency pointed out that the cotton mills have increased from 74 in 1883-84 to 227 in 1907-08. We may congratulate ourselves on the increase without being alarmed in the least about it. The total output of all these factories, even if they were left free and unfettered as to their working hours, will be much below the requirements of the country; and even taking that each mill employed as many as 2,000 operatives, the total number will be a trifle after all, in comparison with millions. It will be very long before India is able to clothe its entire population from the produce of its own looms. Can it be maintained that expansion of this industry threatens to be disadvantageous to the country, and seriously prejudicial in its effects upon agriculture? It is too soon, here in India, to talk about the depopulation of the country, and the congestion of people in large towns. The shortage of labour experienced with respect to manufacturing industries scarcely warrants the deduction that agriculture is starved. It is not because men are wanting—they are in overwhelming abundance,—but because skilled operatives are wanting. What is wanted is a general uplifting of the standard of average intelligence, and a wider diffusion of technical and literary knowledge among the masses. Unless this is done, the endeavours of Government might not, in the words of the Gaikwad, succeed to the extent to which they were entitled.

TWO VITAL ORGANS.

I SHOULD consider agriculture and manufacturing industries as the two vital organs of India. Its prosperity will depend upon the full development of both, and upon their maintenance in a sound and healthy condition. We shall then have two strings to our bow. We shall no longer be liable then to collapse on the failure of a season of rain, and famine being less rigorous, will lose some of its worst terrors. I do not think that in any conceivable circumstances the supply of labour for agriculture and for other industries, whatever their growth, will ever fail, successive visitations of plague and famine have devastated wide areas. But granted normal conditions, the wonderful fecundity of India will assert itself. As it is, there are submerged millions who live in abject misery, and who, with a modicum of skill and knowledge, might help to fill the labour market to overflowing. There are many crowded areas in this country with a surplus population, and there would be no shortage of labour, if they were to emigrate to other parts of the country. But the Indian has a rooted disinclination to leave his home. He would rather starve in his own village than earn a decent living away from it. It is for the natural leaders of the people to encourage and direct the movement of the population to remunerative fields of labour. It is for them to share with Government the task of enlightening the people, and training their intelligence to discern that there is a world beyond the four walls of their home, and to have some ideas and desires above the necessitous existence of the hour. They must be first lifted out of their dull, torpid fatalism.

EXPERIENCE OF WESTERN COUNTRIES.

WE have yet to learn that a country has suffered from the enormous growth of its industry Has England sufferred, or Germany? Do the United States apprehend danger from the steady diminution of their agricultural output, and the continuous advance of their industries? Had it not been that the progress of industrialism left a decided balance of advantage in favour of these countries, a reaction would have set in, and they would have been driven back to the land by the inexorable law of nature. Is there anything so special and particular in the conditions of India as to justify anticipation of a result, contrary to the experience of Western countries?

UPLIFTING THE PEASANT.

LEAVING aside the controversial proposition about the relative importance of agriculture and other industries, there is nothing but praise for the excellent work performed by the Agricultural Department under the guidance and control of the Hon. Sir J. Muir-Mackenzie. Its operations have aroused much interest among cultivators, and its endeavours to help and instruct the peasant promise to be attended with growing success. It is a reflection at once sad and consoling that the produce of India is much below the actual capacity of the land. It is regretable as the result of the primitive, careless and wasteful method of the cultivator. It is consoling, on the other hand, because of the rich reserve of wealth we can yet draw upon with the aid of skill and science. The average wheat product of England, we are told, is 32 bushels per acre whereas in the Bombay Presidency it is 21 bushels on irrigated and only 8 bushels on unirrigated land. The field for improvement in Indian agriculture is unlimited.

DARKNESS OR DAWN.

MR. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKER has arrived at an age, when a man inclines towards pessimism. I for one, constitutionally pessimistic, and find myself, therefore, in ready agreement with his general remarks upon the deplorable differences and divisions existing in Indian society. There is no other country in the world, in which the conditions lend themselves so readily and so strongly to disintegration and separation; and it would seem that the centrifugal forces are accumulating, as time goes on, the divisions and divergencies are deepening. Mr. Chandavarkar observed that in this matter the country has not advanced, but retrograded. He was correct in his observation that Hindus, Parsis and Musalmans were not so divided forty years ago, as they are now. With all our vapourings about nationalism, each sect and each community is possessed by the feeling that it has its own interests, distinct from those of the rest to serve, and that it must use it best endeavours for their furtherance. The balanced judgment of Mr. Chandavarker derives comfort from the thought that the deepest gloom precedes the dawn, and that under God's providence, things will come right in the end. But I do not know when the process of a harmonious confederacy of interests will commence, and under what conditions the agreement will be brought about. Meanwhile, ever since the announcement of the reforms, we have been scrambling and scratching one another in our efforts to secure, each one for himself, the biggest slice out of the pudding, and have been eagerly pressing on Government communal claims and sectional interests.

DISCORDANT ELEMENTS AND THEIR CAUSE.

To my minds, the differences will be accentuated, as the people are admitted to a larger share in the administration. I am not so foolish, nor so unpatriotic, as to advance this as an argumen against a wise and statesmanlike policy. But I tate this simply as a fact and will try to account or it. If there was more harmony among the people forty years ago, it is because they were all then on the same low level. There was little education among them; the prizes of office and honours were few; there was nothing to compete for, nothing to aspire to, and, indeed, the people were innocent of all aspirations. As the prospect of honours and emoluments opened before them, and the field widened gradually, it was naturally followed by struggle and competition and by rivalry and jealousy as sheer concomitants. Lord Morley's reforms have given a stimulous to these forces, and each fresh advance will add fuel to the fire. This is my theory of the causes which are at the bottom of the unsocial elements in Indian society, which have saddened the heart of Mr. Chandavarkar. I draw from it an important lesson. It is that these divergent elements must be controlled by a strong central authority, if they are not to turn into an internecine danger. Those who clamour for the withdrawal of this authority will do well to pause and ponder.

DION.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN INDIA.

THE following is a letter from the Chairman, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bareau, to the Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Cameron, Secretary to the Government of Bombay :—

SIR,—I have the honour by direction of my Committee to reply to your favour of the 25th August, bearing the No. 1140-Ry. of 1909. My Committee beg to recommend the following lines of railway for inclusion in the Railway Board's Programme of Railway construction :—

A line between Barsi and Latur is already proposed by the Railway Board, as appears from the map giving the lines, projected up to 31-12-1908. The whole district is in important cotton district and it is most desirable therefore that the line ought not to stop at Latur but to be extended to Bidend thence to Parbhani, thus opening this district to railway communication. At present cotton has to be carried in carts from the cotton district to railway stations at a distance of about 50 miles. This is naturally very expensive and inconvenient. The trouble will be removed by a line from Barsi to Latur, thence to Bidand, thence to Parabhani which will practically cross the whole cotton district. The length of the line will be about 160 miles.

Line between Abu Road to Udaipur. This will be essentially a pilgrimage line. Hundreds of thousands of pilgrims to Nathdwara, considered as a place of pilgrimage by the Hindus, have to take a circuitous route and to suffer the inconveniences of travelling in carts through there being no direct railway line to the place. The line proposed by the Committee of this Chamber will remove this public inconvenience by connecting Abu Road with Udalpur from which there is a line to Mauli, from which the Railway Board has proposed a line to Nathdwara. The Railway Board need not be reminded of the fact that pilgrim lines prove often very remunerative.

Line from Dhond to Baramati. The latter is an important agricultural town which has developed to a large extent since the construction of the Nira Canal and being in the heart of the sugarcane district is a large business and trade centre for import of manures and export of gul. My Committee enclose herewith a note on this line by Mr. K. R. Godbole which gives alldata,—the data of mileage, expense and estimated profits.

In addition to these lines which my Committee hope be included in the Programme of the Railway Board they beg to bring to the notice of the Government the desirability of the following lines passing through native states.

My Committee learn from the report of the Administration of Railways of 1908 that a line has been projected from Viramgaum, via Radhanpur and Nagarparkar, to Badin. My Committee understand from many leading merchants of Cutch that it would be far better for the public and commerce were these lines to pass through Cutch instead of running by the fringe of the Ran of Cutch. In fact, this was the original project of the Government, but it had to be dropped through the disinclination of His Highness the Rao of Cutch. My Committee respectfully urge that further efforts should be made to persuade His Highness to change his opinion and to realise the original project.

A line has been projected from Songudh to Palitana in Kathiawar. My Committee suggest that this line ought to be extended to Mahua Bunder. The whole district is an agricultural one and the line will facilitate the business and convenience the public. The length of the line will be from Palitana, about 30 miles.

ALLEGED ESPIONAGE.

Police Wrongfully Blamed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 6.

The *Bengalee* to-day publishes a letter to the Chief Secretary, Punjab Government, from Lala Dina Nath, late Assistant Surgeon, Lyallpur, requesting to know the cause of informing the Kashmir State Police of his travel there and saying the Indian Police was a troublesome body and this distrust was not good. The Chief Secretary replied that the Police of the Province, who are charged with work of maintaining order, considered it necessary to inform the Jammu and Kashmir Police of his visit to that State and the Lieutenant-Governor saw no reason to interfere with the action taken which was consonant with the wishes of the Maharajah. Any complaints which Lala Dina had to make should be addressed to the Durbar.

CHARLESTON CLUB PROVIDENT FUND.

Charges against the Managers

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 6.

The case in which Sirish Chunder Sirkar and Charles Swinton D'Costa of the Charleston Club Provident and Death Benefit Fund, Calcutta, are accused under Sections 406, 420, Indian Penal Code, on charges of misappropriation, breach of trust, and cheating, came on for hearing before Mr. Subba Rao, Deputy Magistrate, Vizagaputam, yesterday.

The complainant, Kotta Venkatareddy, not being ready with his charges, the case was postponed *sine die*. The sureties offered for bail by the first accused to the Commisioner of Police, Calcutta, were accepted by the Deputy Magistrate. D'Costa also applied for bail through his Counsel, Mozumdar, of the Calcutta Bar, naming sureties in Calcutta. Reference was made regarding their acceptance to the Police Commissioner there. D'Costa is, pending this, still under remand in the local jail.

PARTITION DAY IN CALCUTTA.

Carriage of Lathis Forbidden.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 6.

The usual notification appears in to-day's *Calcutta Gazette* that no member of any assembly or procession shall carry any lathi or other offensive weapon on any public road, street, thoroughfare, ghat or landing place or any other place of public resort on the 16th October which is Partition Day.

THE charge for a Radio-telegram over the system between the station in Back Bay and the P. and O. steamers when the service is started will be fixed at eight annas a word from any Telegraph Office in India or Burma and the ship in question or vice versa and must be prepaid by sender.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE SOCIALIST BUDGET.

Another Change.

SLIGHT CONCESSION TO LAND-OWNERS.

MR. BALFOUR'S BINGLEY HALL MEETING.

London, September 30.

A statement published yesterday announcing a new "Budget sensation," with Lord Onslow acting as "peacemaker" on behalf of Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Balfour, turns out to be very much exaggerated. Lord Onslow did not represent Mr. Balfour or the Unionist Party, but only the Central Land Association.

Mr. Lloyd-George will certainly announce certain concessions to landowners, either to-day or to-morrow, but they are not concessions which affect the land clauses of the Budget. They do not concern the undeveloped land tax, the increment duty, nor the reversion duty.

They only affect the system of assessment in the income-tax return. Even the Ministers most intimately concerned with the Budget hardly expect that the concessions will remove all ground of opposition.

Lord Onslow, who is a considerable landowner and a prominent member of the Central Land Association, has been in negotiation with the Chancellor of the Exchequer for some time on matters concerning Schedule A of the income-tax.

Landowners have an old grievance against the working of this schedule. A manufacturer or trader can make deductions from his income for income-tax purposes in consideration of repairs and of expenses legitimately incurred in the development of his business, but no landowner can make deductions exceeding 12 1/2 per cent.

Two interviews have taken place between Mr. Lloyd-George and the Central Land Association. The association drew up a table showing the business affairs of several typical estates. After carefully considering these representations (we understand) the Chancellor of the Exchequer has decided to make concessions, "as much as he can afford," but he declines to abolish Schedule A, and to allow the land returns to be made under Schedule D, just as if landowning were a trade or profession. The reason given in the trouble and expense the change would involve.

LORD ONSLOW'S STATEMENT.

In an interview with a representative of the "Daily Mail" Lord Onslow said:

"On Friday, I, with officials of the Central Land Association, waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer to urge that income-tax returns from landed estates should be under Schedule D instead of Schedule A. Mr. Lloyd-George said that the loss that the change would involve to the Exchequer was greater than his Budget could stand but that he was prepared to make some concession.

"One point on which both the deputation and the Chancellor of the Exchequer were agreed was that it was desirable that landlords who make a liberal expenditure on their property should be encouraged to do so. That encouragement would be given if we were allowed to make a return under Schedule D. Any concession which the Chancellor would make would be based on the desire to encourage landlords to make liberal expenditure upon their estates, but not to encourage those who starve their estates. How far he would be able to go I cannot tell. He told us that whatever proposals he was going to make would be submitted at Saturday's Cabinet.

"We have made no arrangements with the Chancellor of the Exchequer as a consequence of what happened on Friday to take any amendments off the paper which have been put down by the Unionist Party in the House of Commons."

THE BILL IN THE LORDS.

As a result of Saturday's Cabinet meeting, it has been decided to carry on the Budget debate day by day in the House of Commons, saving for the necessary pause between the committee and report stages. There will be no Saturday sittings, unless such sessions would appear to meet the general convenience by saving a Parliamentary week of time. It is not expected that the Bill will reach the House of Lords before the third week of October. Lord Crewe will take the measure in charge of the Upper House, and will put it down for debate immediately it is received. Lord Rosebery's suggestions of a fortnight for preliminary private consideration does not find favour with the Government.

LIBERAL ACTIVITY.

Mr. Asquith's pronouncement has been received with that curiously, silent and tacit assent which admits of no enthusiasm. This is a tribute to its impressiveness. At the same time, a feeling of uncertainty and bewilderment prevails. No one can tell positively what will happen. Truly, the situation is a most extraordinary and peculiar one, fraught with difficulty and danger possibly to both political parties.

Among representative Liberals there are strangely diverse views. The situation seems to vary from day to day. It is indeed kaleidoscopic. At the moment there is a change in Liberal calculations, and the view is finding credance that after all the Lords will not reject the Budget, and that consequently there will be no general election.

It is certain that the chief Liberal organisers unhesitatingly adopt the new outlook, and this is followed up by the reported sensational intervention of Lord Onslow, whose position as Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords invests him with great authority. To step in on such a momentous occasion would be appropriate for a descendant of that Sir Richard Onslow who, after urging Cromwell to assume the kingship assisted in bringing about the Restoration.

To prepare for eventualities is, however, still the keynote of the Liberal Whips, and Party agents have been advised to be in readiness for a general election. Many Liberal Members have taken the opportunity of the week-end to visit their constituents and consult with local associations, both in England and Scotland. A tremendous effort is to be put forward in London.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

REDUCTION IN STAMP DUTIES ON CONTRACT NOTES.

Mr. Lloyd-George has given notice of an amendment to Clause 57 of the Finance Bill reducing the stamp duties on contract notes. The scale of duties proposed now is :—

Value of security sold.	Duty.	Value of security sold.	Duty.
£5 – £100	6d.	£7,500 – £10,000	10s.
£100 – £500	1s.	£10,000 – £12,500	12s.
£500 – £1,000	2s.	£12,500 – £15,000	14s.
£1,000 – £1,500	3s.	£15,000 – £17,500	16s.
£1,500 – £2,500	4s.	£17,500 – £20,000	12s.
£2,500 – £5,000	6s.	Over £20,000	20s.
£5,000 – £7,500	8s.		

Originally, where the value of security sold was over £1,000 there was an extra 2s duty for every additional £1,000, so that the duty in the case of a sale of £20,000 worth would have been 40s. instead of 18s. Originally also there was no limit to the amount of duty. Under the new scale the duty cannot be more than £1. The duties in the case of sales of between £5 and £1,000 worth of stock or shares are unaltered.

Mr. Lloyd George has also given notice of an amendment reducing the duty on contract notes for the sale of options to half the amount charged on ordinary contract notes, but if a double option is given it shall be assumed that there is a separate contrast in respect of each option.

MR. BALFOUR'S TEST.

There are nearly 45,000 applications for 11,000 seats for Mr. Balfour's meeting. The only seats remaining unsold are about a dozen guinea ones. Applications have been received from all parts of the country, including a number from Scotland, Wales, Cornwall, and Kent.

At the close of a brilliantly written analysis of the political situation, the "Observer" thus anticipates Mr. Balfour's speech, which is to be made at Birmingham on Wednesday :—

"It is the highest and the finest moment of his life. We have said of his character again and again that it is rapier steel, none the less deadly because finely tempered.

"We hear of his lack of popular arts. What of his capacity for popular acts? What of his sheer

governing power as Chief Secretary? What of the decision—for it was his—which sent Lord Roberts to South Africa at the blackest moment of a ruined campaign? What of the extraordinary wariness and tenacity with which he held his own through the first ordeal of the fiscal struggle against circumstances to which almost any man would have succumbed? What of the moral courage and temper and ability by which he has reconquered his Parliamentary ascendency in a hostile House of Commons?

"Above all, what of the unflinching resolution, the foresight, the care which he has shown in these last few weeks, the most critical of his public career? In a measure that no other man in active politics can approach, Mr. Balfour has the gifts that make "popular arts" by themselves contemptible. In the strange course of fate it lies upon him to save the cause that Mr. Chamberlain founded upon him to save much else. For his own sake and Mr. Chamberlain's alike, let Birmingham welcome him. He deserves the best welcome that even Birmingham can give; for by the test that will be decisive in this business—by that test of action which alone tries men through and through—it is certain that he will not fail."

GUARDING MR. ASQUITH.

Mr. Asquith, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. McKenna spent the week-end at Lympne Castle, near Hythe.

Special police precautions were taken to prevent Suffragettes annoying the Premier. Six plain-clothes police officers, including some from Scotland Yard, were detailed for special duty in the village. When the Cabinet Ministers arrived from London they were followed to the Castle by a motor-car containing detectives. At church time yesterday the plain-clothes officers were in evidence in the vicinity of the Castle and the church. After luncheon Mr. Asquith and party left the Castle in two motor-cars for a drive, a car with a police escort following.

Mr. Lloyd-George, who with Mrs. Lloyd-George last night attended service at the Union-square Congregational Church, Brighton, was questioned at the close of the service by a Liverpool Suffragette on votes for women. The Chancellor, who was taken by surprize, turned and hurried off, refusing to accept a badge which the Suffragette offered him.

NEW CANDIDATES.

Mr. Godfrey Palmer (London) was on Saturday invited to become Liberal candidate for the Jarrow Division. He is the youngest son of the late Sir Charles Mark Palmer, who formerly held the seat.

Mr. Robert Long, brother of Mr. Walter Long, M.P., was on Saturday adopted as Unionist candidate for the West Wilts Division, in the place of Lord Dunsany, who has resigned for family reasons.

PEERS AND RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH.

BUDGET TAX ON MATRIMONY.

London, Sept. 21.

To-morrow night Mr. Balfour will address a great meeting of 11,000 people at Bingley Hall, Birmingham, on the supreme issue of the Budget. The resolution which will be submitted to the historic gathering immediately after the Unionist leader concludes his address declares in unmistakable terms that Tariff Reform is the only alternative to the Budget. This declaration has doubtless been drawn up in consultation with Mr. Balfour, and it places the issue and the lines of the Unionist campaign clearly before the nation.

The following resolution will be proposed by Mr. Chaplin, M.P., and seconded by Sir George Doughty M. P.

That this meeting cordially welcomes the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour to Birmingham, thanks him for his address, and assures him of its unswerving loyalty to his leadership; and further, recognising that the financial proposals of the Government are intended to postpone indefinitely the policy of Tariff Reform declares its determined adherence to that policy as a necessary means of increasing employment at home and strengthening the Empire at large and condemns the Budget as unjust to individuals and injurious to national trade and industry.

The debate on the Budget proposals was resumed in the House of Commons yesterday, the income-tax clauses being dealt with. Mr. Lloyd-George as expected announced a small concession to landowners.

CHANCELLOR AND THE LANDLORDS.

MR. BALFOUR'S VIEWS ON THE INCOME-TAX.

The Government's latest Budget concession was announced last evening by Mr. Lloyd George in a speech remarkable for him by its tender tone towards landlords.

The concession, which has yet to be framed in proper form, was outlined in the course of the debate on the income-tax. It took the form as previously indicated in the "Daily Mail" of an increased allowance to landlords under Schedule A. At present deductions ranging up to just over 16 per cent. are allowed for classes of property under Schedule A Mr. Lloyd-George announced that the new proposal was that where more money had been spent on repairs and management a further reduction might be made up to a maximum of 25 per cent. "I have come to the conclusion that the better class of landlord have a grievance," he said, "and a very considerable grievance."

The new concession would be on the condition of a declaration by the landowner, accompanied by evidence which could be examined. An average should be made, he thought, over a period of years.

The cost for the year was estimated at £500,000. If it should be found that, after making the extra allowance, there was something over, the Government might be in a position to increase the allowance to landlords who had spent more than the 25 per cent.

Twice he spoke of "good" and "bad" landlords, and hastily arrested himself, "I won't say 'bad' landlords: I mean those who are indifferent."

Mr. Balfour followed. "As one of the much abused class, let me say with how much satisfaction I hear from the Chancellor of the Exchequer the admission that landowners have for many years been overtaxed." (Unionist applause).

Mr. Balfour said it was obvious that the concession did not cover the whole ground which justice might seem to require. He went on to deprecate discussion on the Chancellor's amendment until it was before the House in concrete form. Mr. Lloyd George nodded his agreement.

Mr. Balfour turned to the amendment of Lord Willoughby, to reduce the income-tax by a penny. Regretting the heavy burden imposed by the proposed tax, he, nevertheless, would not vote for the reduction of it.

CHANCELLOR'S INVITATION.

In a little supplementary speech after this, on the concession to landowners, Mr. Lloyd-George asked members particularly interested in the matter to make any suggestions to him with regard to the form of his amendment, which would have to be put down in the shape of a new clause.

Mr. Harold Cox was the next speaker. "I welcome the concession of the Chancellor," he said. "It is based on the principle of acting fairly, even to landlords. It has always been my principle, and that is why I have opposed other portions of the Budget."

Lord Willoughby eventually withdrew his amendment, and the clause was added to the Bill without a division.

The super-tax clause came next. It imposes a tax of 6d. in the £ on persons with incomes over £5,000 a year, the tax to be paid on every £ over £3,000.

An amendment was moved by Mr. Walter Guinness for the purpose of making it clear that the tax should not be charged on the basis of an income received before the tax came into force.

The amendment was defeated by 200 votes to 84.

Mr. Joynson Hicks moved that the supertax should be charged on the separate income of an individual. "The joint income of a husband and wife ought not to be assessed for the purpose of super-tax; it is really a tax on matrimony," he said.

Mr. Lyttelton pointed out that the Government were imposing a statutory obligation on the husband to return not merely his own income for super-tax purposes, but his wife's income as well, of which he might have no knowledge.

Mr. Walter Guinness stated that the wife might become a passive resister and refuse to tell her husband what her income was.

Mr. Pete Curran thought a woman ought to have sufficient confidence in her husband to tell him the amount of her private means. If she had not that confidence in him why did she marry him? (Laughter.)

Sir F. Banbury: Perhaps she found him out afterwards! (Renewed laughter.)

Eventually, after the application of the closure, the amendment was rejected by 176 to 87.

MR. BALFOUR'S SPEECH.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM.

The arrangements for the great Unionist demonstration to be held at Bingley Hall, Birmingham, to-morrow, are complete. The whole of the accommodation in the hall has been allotted.

As at present arranged, Mr. Balfour will arrive in Birmingham about midday tomorrow, and will proceed at once to Highbury, to lunch with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, whose guest he will be till the following day.

On the platform Mr. Balfour will be supported by many of Birmingham's leading manufacturers, and fifteen of the twenty-five M.P.'s will represent local constituencies.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who, seven years ago, started, his historic campaign in favour of Tariff Reform in Bingley Hall, will send a message to the meeting, which Mr. Austan Chamberlain will read.

SUBMARINE TOMB.

Fate of the Crew of C11.

London, Monday, Sept. 20.

The salvage of the submarine C11, which was lost of Cromer, having been abandoned, the last rites to the dead with full naval honours were rendered on Saturday.

The salvage operations showed that a gaping hole five feet in diamater had been pierced in the C11's side near the stern. Divers who examined her soon after she went down state that she was tilted bow upward. This indicates that when the water rushed in drowning all the men in the afterpart it drove the air in the submarine into the forward end until the resistence of the air thus compressed overcame the pressure of the water.

It is, therefore, probable that bluejackets in the forward part of the vessel lived for several hours on this compressed air and only lost consciousness and life as the oxygen was used up. Had they been supplied with submarine helmets they might quite possibly have escaped. Air was still bubbling out of the vessel when the divers began their work.

One of the men, a petty officer, whose body was recovered, was found in the conning tower with a bluejacket's arms locked round his neck. The work of salvage has been abandoned because of the danger to the divers caused by the perplexing cross-currents and constant ground swell. The tides were so strong and the weather so bad that it was only possible for the divers to descend in the middle of each tide. At other times they were swept away from their work.

The cost of operations has been £600 a week, but the five divers who have been employed, have been able to salve many objects of value in the submarine's superstructure, including the periscope, worth £200, and her anchor, which will be kept as a mournful memento of her fate.

"The submarine," said one of the divers, "is now a mere coffin for the men who died so bravely in her."

The submarine helmet referred to above is something like a driver's helmet. It can be quickly put on, and when on it regenerates the oxygen in vitiated air, and enables the wearer to breathe for several hours. It also acts as a lifebuoy.

Mr. McKenna stated in the House of Commons on July 26 of this year that orders for helmets were placed on December 16, 1908, but that in July, 1909, the helmets had been supplied only to twenty-seven boats, none of which had been fitted with the special air-lock required for working the helmets.

MISSING LINER.

Story of Fire and an Explosion

When reference to the mystery of the missing liner Waratah and the 300 persons on board, the following telegram from Lloyd's agent at Manila was received in London yesterday:—

British steamer Harlow arrived here from Newport News (Virginia) reports having passed on July 27, 180 miles from Durban, a vessel on fire, but could not make out her name; afterwards destroyed by explosion; supposed Waratah, with cargo on fire.

"No one at Lloyd's," said an underwriter yesterday, "thinks that cable explains the mistery of the Waratah. The opinion is that there is nothing in the cable at all. The Harlow put in at Durban and remained for two days after she is said to have passed the vessel on fire, and yet no report was made there that the burning ship had been seen. At another port at which the Harlow touched no report was made that the burning ship had been seen, and it is only on September 20, after she had been at Manila some days, that the report is cabled. Letters posted after the reported sighting of the burning vessel have, I believe, been received from people on the Harlow without any mention being made in them of the occurence, and from nowhere else has a report of a vessel on fire on the South African coast been received."

"We do not give the report any credence," said a representative of Lund Blue Anchor Line, the owners of the Waratah. "The vessel is supposed to have been seen on July 27, the very day the Waratah was spoken by the Clan McIntyre. It is inconceivable that the Clan McIntyre would not have noticed anything amiss. The Waratah had not a cargo that would catch fire; it was mainly frozen meat and flour. If there had been a fire wreckage would certainly have been found. Besides, the captain, being comparatively near land, could have run for the shore and would have been able to beach the liner, and the Harlow would have stood by to render aid had she seen a ship on fire."

"GREATEST EVENT IN AUSTRALIA."

Enthusiasm Aroused by Trade Congress.

Sydney, Sunday, Sept. 19.

Those delegates to the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire from England and India who travelled by the liner Osterley only reached Sydney in time to be present at the closing business of the Congress on Friday afternoon.

They found themselves plunged in a white heat of enthusiasm for all that great gathering had accomplished.

No one who has even visited Australia before can help being struck by the increase of warmth towards the Mother-country. The Congress was the match which set the cinder ablaze.

Opinions on the importance of the work of the Congress itself are somewhat divided, especially in Sydney, which still maintains its anti-Federal Free Trade proclivities, but it is said everywhere that this meeting on Australian soil of representatives from all over the Empire has greatly strengthened Imperial feeling.

On Saturday night the Commercial Travellers Association welcomed the delegates at a smoking concert, at which many prominent men were present, Mr. George Reid, the Australian Free Trade leader, made a great oration. In the course of it he said:—

"No more important event than this Congress has ever happened in this country. The grandest thing about Australia as part of the British Empire is that as more and more complete independence has been granted the ties of loyalty became stronger and stronger, and to-day are stronger than ever."

BUSY DELEGATES.

Now that the Congress is over the delegates will be kept busy visiting all parts of the country. Australians are anxious that they should see as much as possible of the great pastoral, agricultural, and other industries outside the cities.

Elaborate arrangements have been made for visits to the country districts, the mining centres, and other places of interest. Everywhere they will meet the same welcome which has made Australian hospitality famous throughout the world. Heavy rains have made the country—which sometimes seems to visitors brown and parched—as green and rich as England.

Coming through from Adelaide to Sydney by train, the traveller passes through miles of orchards gay with pink and white blossom, where a few years ago there was nothing but the endless monotonous gumtree or scrub. The increase of deciduous trees round the settled districts, with their early spring leaf-age, is indeed most marked.

The visitors will carry away the impression of a beautiful country, as well as of one of enormous potential wealth.

In supersession of the orders issued by the Finance Department in November last year, the Government of India have authorised all officers sanctioning pensions to order the recovery of over-payment of such leave allowances as have been irregularly drawn before retirement by applicants for pension when this course is recommended by the Provincial Accounts Officer. Reference will be made to the Local Government only when the officer sanctioning the pension does not agree with the Account Officer in considering that the recovery should be made.

DR. COOK'S DESIRE.

"Face to Face With Peary in New York.

New York, Sept. 19.

The steamer "Roosevelt," with Mr. Peary on board, left Battle Harbour for Sydney (N.S.) early yesterday morning. The vessel is expected to reach Sydney on Tuesday. It is highly improbable that she will arrive at New York in time to participate in the Hudson-Fulton celebration. Dr. Cook, therefore, during these festive days will have the field to himself."

When informed of this on board the "Oscar II," yesterday, Dr. Cook exclaimed. "I regret greatly that Peary is not returning at the same time as I am. I should have liked to meet him face to face on returning to New York."

Daily Dr. Cook is sending, through interviews on board the Swedish liner long messages to the American public thanking them for their expressions of confidence, and assuring them that standard proofs of his achievement will shortly be forthcoming.

One of these interviews contains the following statements:—

"When I returned from the Pole Harry Whitney was the first to see me. I placed him in possession of the facts concerning my journey to the Pole on condition that he would not infrom Peary or his men. At the same time the Eskimos who accompanied me north were told to maintain the strictest silence."

Dr. Cook added that Peary's information concerning him evidently emanated from Murphy, the sailor whom Peary placed in charge of the depot at Annootak. "I deliberately refrained," he said, "from answering Murphy's questions."

THE OFFICIAL TENTS.

"Within two months," he continued, "at the outside, and probably earlier, my records and instruments will all be ready for the official tests. I shall the send them to Copenhagen University, which has then first claim, as it was the first officially to recognise my work in the discovery of the North Pole. After that they will be at the disposal of any expert committee which scientific and geographical societies care to form."

In the saloon of the "Oscar II" Dr. Cook on Thursday night delivered a lecture to the passengers outlining with the aid of maps the journey to the Pole.

"The Eskimos," he said "generally kept up their courage but Ahwelah two days before we reached the Pole despaired and exclaimed. 'It would be good to die. It is impossible to go beyond!' However I cheered him up and he never complained afterwards undergoing all the hardships with cheeriness.

During the long winter nights the party suffered great hardships owing to the absence of cooking utensils. Their light was obtained from musk-ox fat and their expenditure of matches was limited to two a day. Dr. Cook spent his time tying prone before a writing desk of stone while the Eskimos sewed and sang.

Enthusiasm in America on behalf of Dr. Cook is growing daily.

DR. COOK'S THIRD CHAPTER.

EXCITING SPORT WITH SEA UNICORNS.

In Chapter III. of his conquest of the Pole, which will be published in to-day's Paris "New York Herald." Dr. Cook, after describing the landing of stores from the yacht Bradley at Annootak says:—

"The quest of walrus and narwhaff came in our immediate plain of adventure. The unicorn for narwhal does not often come under the eye of white men. The blubber is the pride of every housekeeper for it gives a long hot flame to the lamp, with no smoke to soot the igloo finery.

"The skin is regarded as quite a delicacy. Cut in squares it looks and taste like scollops, with only a slight aroma of train oil. The meat dries easily, and is thus prized as an appetiser, or as lunch to eat en route in sled or kayak.

"The narwhal played in schools far off the shore, usually along the edge of the large ice. The long ivory tusks rose under spouts of breath and spray. When this glad sight was noted every kayak about the camp was manned, and a flitter of skin canoes went like birds over the water. Some of the Eskimos rose to the ice fields and delivered harpoons from a secure footing. Others hid behind floating fragments of heavy ice, and made a sudden rush as the animals passed. Still others came up in the rear, for the narwhal cannot easily see backwards and does not often turn to watch its enemies, its speed being so fast that it can easily keep ahead of other trouble some creatures.

The harpoon was always delivered at close range. When the dragging float marked the end of the line in tow of a frightedeh creature, the line of skin canoes followed. The narwhal, timid by nature, fearing to rise for breath, plunged along until nearly strangulated. When it did come up there were several Eskimos near with drawn lances, which inflicted deep gashes.

Seven of these ponderous animals were brought in during five days, making a heap of more than 40,000lb. of food and fuel. Then the narwhal suddenly disappeared, and we saw no more of them. Three white whales were also secured in a similar way at Etah at about the same time.—Reuter's Special.

New York, Monday, Sept. 20.

When Dr. Cook reaches New York early tomorrow he will be accorded a popular ovation fully equalling that he experienced at Copenhagen. He is now somewhere off Fire Island, and would in the ordinary course of affairs arrive in New York late this afternoon, but in response to urgent representations of the Arctic Club of America orders have been sent to the captain of the liner Oscar II to time his arrival so as to fit in with the elaborate preparations made for the reception of the explorer.

More than 2,000 enthusiasts have purchased tickets entitling them to places in the steamer Grand Republic, which will go down the bay at eight o'clock in the morning and take Dr. Cook aboard. After speeches of welcome, the explorer will be decorated with a wreath and escorted to the pier and conveyed through the streets of Brooklyn, which will be lavishly decorated with flags, to the Bushwick Club. There he will be entertained to luncheon afterwards driving to the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, where he has taken rooms.

Though Dr. Cook has not furnished any further details of importance concerning the discovery of the Pole the number of his adherents is waxing by thousands daily. Apparently every word uttered by Mr. Peary brings battalions of supporters to the side of Mr. Cook. 'Peary,' as one preacher in New York observed in his sermon yesterday, "has lost the admiration and goodwill of millions of Americans by the tone of his references to Dr. Cook and by the selfishness of motive actuating him in the last dash for the Pole."

PEARY'S BITTERNESS.

The special correspondent who met Mr. Peary at Battle Harbour unanimously describe him as filled with the fiercest bitterness on the subject of Dr. Cook. They express the opinion that Mr. Peary's proofs against Dr. Cook consist merely in the omission of Mr. Whitney to report anything more than that Dr. Cook claimed to have been very far north, and in the vague translations of the observations made to the sailor Murphy by the Eskimos.

The solution of the mystery lies with Mr. Whitney. It is stated that the reason why Mr. Peary delayed his departure from Battle Harbour was the hope that the young sportsman would arrive there. Now Mr. Peary is rushing in all haste to New York in order to pulverise, if possible, Dr. Cook's stories of triumph.

A wireless message received this afternoon states, Whitney was positively told Cook reached the Pole. Pritchard, now on the Roosevelt was witness."

Pritchard, Peary's cabin boy, has already spoken. He stated that when at Annootok he heard Dr. Cook beseribe to Mr. Whitney how he went to the Pole and remained there two days. Asked why he had not repeated this aboard the Roosevelt. Pritchard said that Dr. Cook told him to say nothing about his achievement until the Roosevelt reached civilisation. Mr. Whitney kept the secret with no less fidelity listening silently while the members of the Peary expedition wondered how far north Dr. Cook had been. Even in the letters to his mother Mr. Whitney disclosed nothing.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 93, Farringdon Road, London, England.

"ORGAN-GRINDER EARL."

"Viscount Hinton" Dies in Workhouse.

ROMANCE OF A CLAIM.

London, Sunday, Sept. 19.

The news was announced yesterday of the death of the London organ-grinder who laid claim to the Poulett estates and called himself Viscount Hinton. Inquiries elicit the fact that he passed away as far back as April 8 in Holborn Union Infirmary at Highgate. The post-mortem showed that he had long suffered from alcoholism. The identity of the Viscount was revealed through a remark dropped by an inmate of the infirmary who had been visited by him.

How the fact of his death became to be kept such a secret is a mystery. The story of his last days is one of painful tragedy. A few weeks previous to April 8 he went to lodge in a poor court off Pentonville-road. He gave the name of William Turnour, and soon became so ill that in the last week of March he was removed to the workhouse infirmary. There he gave no clue to his identity although there were among the patients those who recognised him as the "organ-grinder earl." His landlady was the only one who visited him, and when he was buried the landlady and her father were the only mourners.

It was in anuary, 1899, that the death of the sixth Earl Poulett at 60, Queens-gate, London, S.W., raised the question of the succession to the title and estates at Crewkerne, Somerset. One claimant was William John Lydson Ponlett, the young son of the Earl's third wife. The other was a shabby, middle-aged man who was familiar in Upper-street, Islington, and elsewhere with his organ bearing the legend:—

I am Viscount Hinton, eldest son of Earl Poulett. I have adopted this as a means of earning a living, my father having refused to assist me through no fault of my own.

It was while he was turning his organ, his "Countess" collecting meanwhile the contributions of the benevolent, that a reporter found him and acquainted him with the death of the sixth Earl. "Then I am Earl Poulett!" exclaimed the astonished man.

There was no doubt that the organ-grinder was the eldest son of the Earl, born in wedlock, but he was born less than six months after the Earl's marriage in circumstances which made the Earl dispute paternity—a repudiation which he never withdrew. Although he ceased to live with the Countess after the birth of this son, the Earl made her an allowance until her death. She had been the daughter of a landport pilot, and the story was that the Earl, then a wild young officer in the 22nd Regiment, had made a bet while on his way home from foreign service that he would marry the first single woman he met on landing in England.

HOUSE OF LORDS' DECISION.

The knotty point was whether this repudiated son could be pushed out of the succession, in view of the fact that he was the eldest male child born in wedlock. Opinion was very divided on the point, and by some the pretensions of the organ-grinder to be the rightful heir were considered to be based on good grounds. In 1887, in the action of Poulett v. Chatto and Windus, the organ-grinder successfully pleaded for an injunction restraining the publication in "The County Families of England" of the name of William John Lydston Poulett, son of the then Earl's third wife, as Viscount Hinton and to the earldom.

On April 21, 1900, the Privileges Committee of the House of Lords gave its decision affirming the illegitimacy of the organgrinder, and declaring the son of the Earl by his third wife, the present holder of the title, born on September 11, 1883, to be the rightful owner of the estate.

Earl Poulett sprang a dramatic surprise upon his friends in September last year by marrying Miss Sylvia Storey, the daughter of Mr. Fred. Storey, the comedian. A son was born to them on June 22 last.

The Poulett property comprises about 25,000 acres of some of the best land in Dorsetshire and Somersetshire, and Hinton St. George is one of the finest country seats in the West of England. When the estates were offered for sale a few years ago the reserve price was £600,000.

ARCTIC RELICS.

Traces of Bygone Explorers Found by Mr. Peary.

Sydney, (Nova Scotia), Monday, Sept. 20.

The steamship Tyrian, lent by the Canadian Government to convey newspaper correspondents to Battle Harbour, returned here yesterday.

The discovery of relics and traces of half a dozen former Polar expeditions was made by Mr. Peary's party during their trip to the Pole. At Cape Neumayer and Cape Washington, Professor Donald McMillan and Mr. George Borop found the huts and the tent occupied by Mr. Peary in 1900 and 1906-7, together with the bones of the dogs which he had been forced to eat to prevent starvation.

Relics of the ill-fated Greely Expedition of 1881 were numerous. At Fort Conger, Lady Franklin Bay, canned vegetables and food were found still eatable, and records, text books, clothes, musical instruments, and so on were scattered about. The records were taken and duplicates left.

The professor found observations within the shelter made by one of the members of the Greely Expedition who perished. He described finding the hymn-book of Lieutenant Kislingbury, who was lost with sixteen companions. The flyleaf bore the inscription:—"To dear father, from your affectionate son. May God be with you and return you safely to us."

Beside this lay programmes of trotting races held in 1881 and the notes of a speech evidently made at a dinner given by the party during the Arctic night.

Evidences of the exploring party under Commander Hall were found at Thank God Harbour in Smooth Sound. Sails, rope, clothing, and brass fittings, marked "United States steamer Polaris," were plentiful at Kukan.

The Eskimo with Professor McMillan found a plate marked "Jjoa" from the vessel in which Amundsen completed the North-West Passage. The British expedition of 1875-6 under Admiral Sir George Nares was found to have left traces at Sheridan Beach, which was strewn with coalbags.

THE MURDER OF MRS. LUARD.

Man Detained.

London, Monday, Sept. 20.

In connection with the murder of Mrs. Luard, wife of Major-General Luard, a little over a year ago, a man was arrested at Maidstone on Saturday, and taken to Sevenoaks, where he will be brought up at the police-court to-day. He is a native of that port of Kent.

It was on August 24, 1908, that Mrs. Luard was found by her husband shot dead in lonely bungalow in Fish Pond Woods, Igtham. Searching inquiries were made throughout the neighbourhood, and and bloodhounds were employed with the object of getting on the trail of the murderer, but all efforts failed.

A startling sequel to the tragedy came a few weeks later—on September 18, 1908—when General Luard committed suicide by throwing himself under a train at a level crossing not far from his home. In a letter written by General Luard and read at the inquest reference was made to "the horrible imputations and terrible letters which I have received since that awful crime was committed which robbed me of all my happiness, and so it was for long the goodness, kindness, and sympathy of so many friends kept me going, but somehow now in the last day or two something seems to have snapped. The strength has felt me, and I care for nothing except to join her again."

KEATING'S LOZENCES
Easily Cure
THE WORST COUGH
One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their marvellous value
Sold in bottles everywhere.

CHASE ON A ROOF.

Suffragette Scenes at Birmingham.

London, Sunday, Sept. 19.

The Suffragists who sought to disturb Mr. Asquith's meeting at Bingley Hall, Birmingham, on Friday night "let themselves go," to use the words of the prosecuting counsel at the police-court yesterday. Armed with axes and with various missiles, they injured several members of the police force, besides smashing windows. The most exciting incident of the fray took place on a housetop, where a couple held the police at bay for some time.

The suffragists who were arrested were brought before the magistrates yesterday. The court was crowded, but there was no demonstration.

Mary Edwards, who wore a light summer costume with Ssffragist colours in her hat and a sash across her breast bearing the legend "Votes for Women," was charged with disorderly conduct, assaulting the police, and smashing the cell widows.

Mr. Hill, who prosecuted on behalf of the police, said defandant and other women let themselves go on the previous night, almost creating a riot. A number of policeman were injured, and he would ask for a remand.

Police-constable Hall described how the defendant attempted to force her way through the police barriers, and struck him in the face. She was remanded till Wednesday, the justices offering to accept bail, herself in £10 and one surety in a like amount.

Leslie Hall and Mabel Capper, two women who gave an address at Clement's Inn, were alleged to have behaved in a disorderly manner, struck a policeman, and smashed the cell windows after arrest. They were similarly dealt with Police-constable King having stated that Capper kicked him on the legs, prisoner said she was sorry it was not Mr. Asquith.

Mary Leigh, Clement's-inn, and Charlotte Marsh, Manningham-lane, Bradford, were charged with damaging the roof of a private building near Bingley Hall, and assaulting police constables by throwing slates and other missiles at them.

DETECTIVE'S DANGER.

Inspector Goldrich said his prisoners got on a roof and commenced to throw, screaming at the same time. No surrender and abusing the people below. They were armed with axes, and were only dislodged after great trouble. As Detective Drasey got on the roof to arrest the prisoner they threw slates at him. It was a very steep roof, but the prisoners had taken their boots off, and got about very nimbly. They called to him, "If you come up here it is at your peril." They did a great amount of damage. The axes, which which were both new, were produced in court. The prisoners were remanded, bail be fixed at £20 and two sureties of £10.

Laura Ainsworth was alleged to have advanced to a street barrow with a hatchet, and to have thrown stones. She was remanded on the same terms as the first prisoner.

Evelyn Murrie, Lincoln's-inn, and Patricia Woodlock, Sefton Park, Liverpool, charged with breaking windows of the value of £3 at the Liberal Club, were alleged to have got inside the premises with an axe. They were remanded, bail being fixed at £20 and two sureties of £10.

Ellen Barnwell and Hilda Evelyn Burkit were charged with throwing missiles at the train by which Mr. Asquith was returning to London. Police constable Dodd said they forced their way through the crowd at the barrier which had been thrown across the platform, and threw at the train, smashing the window.

Mr. Cresswell, station master, said damage to the amount of 15s. was done. No one was struck, as the missile was stopped by a brass rod, but people in the coach were endangered. Three stones were found on the prisoner. Miss Burkitt said she threw because she thought Mr. Asquith was in the carriage.

Burkitt (interrupting): I said because it was Mr. Asquith's train. I wish he had been in all the same. My motive was political. I threw as a protest against women being kept out of Mr. Asquth's Budget meeting.

The chairman said the justices considered this a very serious offence, involving considerable personal risk to people in the train. Prisoners would go to gaol for one month in the second division.

Miss Burkitt claimed to be treated as a political prisoner, and was told she could appeal.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst, who, with Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, went to the court, stated in an interview that they were highly delighted with the previous night's proceedings. It was one more instance that the Government were terrified when Mr. Asquith had to be surrounded by hundreds of police.

MR. LONG'S PROTEST.

TACTICS OF SUFFRAGETTES DENOUNCED.

Mr. Walter Long devoted the opening remarks of his speech at Trowbridge last night to denouncing the tactics of the Suffragettes at Mr. Asquith's meeting at Birmingham.

When methods of this kind are applied to the Prime Minister, surely it was time when we all, irrespective of party or personal opinions on the questions of the day, should raise our voice in protest against it. (Cheers.) However vigorously we may oppose the Prime Minister's policy, we contend as Englishmen that he ought to be relieved from this particular form of anxiety, and ought to be allowed to go about his business in peace and quiet like any other citizen of the Empire. (Loud cheers.)

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th October.

660 STRENGTH.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No 4 Company Ahmedabad:—

1254 Gr M Coady.
1255 Gr A Honner.
1256 Gr J R H Wayne.

661 PROMOTION.

The following promotions are ordered in No. 4 Company Ahmedabad.

N. Buchanan to be Coy. Sergt. Major J W Pett and R Ratcliffe to be Sergeants.

J. Taylor and R. Herne to be Corporals.

C. Maisden and L V Carroll to be Bombardiers.

W. F. Hunter and A G Shorrock to be acting Bombardiers.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 7th October.

363.—Detail for the week ending 9th instant.

To-day Thursday 7th instant.—"A" Coy. Parade at the Town Custom House at 5-30 p. m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Mufti.

Friday 8th instant—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p. m.

II. All Recruits of the current season to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p. m.

364.—Issue of Arms.—Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to Members of the Corps at Headquarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p. m. daily except Sundays.

Members are requested to draw their Arms and Accoutrements at once.

365.—The New Forage Caps are ready for issue. Members are requested to draw them at once and to return their old caps at the time of issue.

366.—Musketry.—Saturday 9th inst.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for class firing.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a.m.

Sunday 10th instant.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a.m.

367.—A meeting of Officers and N. C. Officers will be held at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m. to-day Thursday, the 7th instant. All are particularly requested to attend.

368.—Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of asence to No 6476 Vol. R. Cunha, "D" Coy from 1st to 31st October 1909.

369.—Transfer.—No. 4558 Corpl B. Gordon is transferred from "F" to "A" Coy. with effect from this date.

370.—Enrolments.—The undernamed having enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "E" Company:—

No. 6756 Cyclist G. D. B. Macqueen.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"I is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

TRAINING AT KASAULI.

New Rules.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 6.

The Government of India have concurred in the proposal of their Sanitary Commissioner that with effect from January 1910, the course of training in Clenical Bacteriology technique at the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, for officers belonging to the Indian Medical Service but not belonging to the Bacteriological Department, should last for four weeks. Officers sent for that course will be permitted to be absnt from their stations for this period in addition to the actual time occupied by the journey to and from Kasauli and one day for preparations for each journey. Classes of instructions will, in future, assemble in January, March, May, July, September and November each year.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

Entertainment by the Viceroy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 6.

Lord Minto entertained the members of the Railway Conference, which has been sitting here, to dinner at Viceregal Lodge last night and took occasion to invest Mr. Burt, Manager N. W. R., with the C.I.E., recently conferred upon him.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 6.

The Hon. A. Bingham and Messrs. Green, Holt, Cook, Mackinnon, Newhouse and Foster have been appointed by the Secretary of State for India as Assistant Engineers, State Railways.

SUICIDE OF AN OFFICIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 6.

Mr. G. B. Reece, C. S., Assistant Commissioner of Kaithal in the Karnal District, committed suicide on the 4th instant. He had been suffering from mental depression for some time past. Mr. Reece had been in India less than three years.

INDIAN MINE REPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 6.

Dharwar Reefs—During September, Dharwar Reefs Gold Mining Co. Ltd. crushed at its mills 1,200 tons of ore for a yield of 34,533 ozs gold recovered by amalgamation, whilst the residual tailings gave an essay value of 4 dwts 9 qrs per ton. The erection of the new tailings plant is completed and preliminary trials in bulk are now being made.

The progress report for August of the New Shimoga Gold Fields Limited states—"All the machinery is working well; the health of the camp was bad, cases of malaria fever being very numerous.

FIGHTING PLAGUE.

Official's Efforts Appreciated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 6.

The residents of Azamgarh have held a general meeting to express gratitude to Mr. Ingram, Collector of the District, for the invaluable services rendered by him in suppressing plague in the District. Moulvi Abdul Ghafoor read a brief report of the work done by the Plague Committee and Mirza Salim Vakil garlanded Mr. Ingram who subsequently garlanded the gentlemen who had done good work in the campaign against plague.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 6.

Captain Tilney, R. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, is appointed to the 128th Battery on promotion and Captain Philipps to R. Battery.

Captain H. F. L. Grant, No. 62 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Aden, is transferred to No. 32 Company, Portsmouth.

Lieutenant Stevens, No. 94 Company, Roorkee, is posted to the Home Establishment.

Lieutenant J. S.B. Harvey, No. 96 Company, at Malta, is possed to No. 94 Company.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction of the new bungalow and office for the District Engineer at Belgaum on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Captain Sherer, No. 49 Company, R. G. A., Quetta, is posted to the Home Establishment on promotion.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. G. Birch, Royal Garrison Artillery, Plymouth, is posted as Commanding Royal Artillery, Rangoon.

The retirement has been approved of Brevet Colonel J. D. H. Weller, Indian Ordnance Department, from the 9th instant.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday in the Municipal Hall, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding.

PAVING THE FOOTPATH

BY THE WAY.

NOTABLE SYMPATHISERS WITH GENERAL BOOTH.

The alarmist rumours with regard to General Booth which have recently gained currency in some quarters are, it is authoritatively stated, quite unfounded. The Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales recently sent him encouraging messages, as well as Mr. Asquith and the Leader of the Opposition. Mr. Balfour wrote to one of his officers the other day as follows: "I am grateful to you for your note about General Booth. I have, as you know, a very warm regard for him, and the relatively favourable news you give of his health is to me a source of very great satisfaction." Leaders of the Labour and Socialist Parties have expressed an equal interest in his recovery.

THE INSCRIPTION.

The monument unveiled in the Abbe's honour is the work of the Italian sculptor Tancredi Pozzi, and it bears the following inscription: "Here for fifty years the Abbe Pietro Chanoux, Rector of the Maurizian Order, worshipped God, amid the poesy of the heavens, the snows, the flowers. He thought and worked with ardent, gentle mind for science and for charity. His spirit watches inseparably from the Little St. Bernard." The Abbe will be sadly missed, for he was held in affection by votaries of all creeds and of none.

AMERICAN POSTCARDS.

The new United States Postmaster-General, Mr. Hitchcock, has issued an order to the Government Printing Office for nearly 4,000,000,000 postcards which are to be made of a paper lighter in weight and of greater tensile strength than the cards now in use. One object of the change is to reduce the railway charges for the carriage of this section of the mails. That this is no inconsiderable item will be understood from the fact that last year the weight of such cards sent through American post-offices amounted to 6,200,000lb.

LORD ROSEBERY'S LICHFIELD CASKET.

The casket in which Lord Rosebery received the freedom of the city of Lichfield, and which is to be a Primrose heirloom "as long as any form of property is allowed to exist," was put on view in the Johnson Exhibition. The casket is a piece of brown oak from a tree cut down in the neighbourhood. Besides ornamentation, an inscription, and figures of Johnson houses, the casket has also the arms of Lord Rosebery, with the motto, "Fide et fiducia." In addition to the casket, Lord Rosebery contributed to the exhibition "Johnson's last prayer" letter to Cave, and a brooch worn by Johnson's wife with miniature portrait of the Doctor.

LICHFIELD OAT-ALE AND OAT-CAKES.

Among the delicacies offered to Lichfield visitors are oat-ale and oat-cakes—Johnsonian-Boswellian in fame. The pair were wont to visit Lichfield together, and "to the Three Crowns," as Mr. Pepys would say. In 1776 they were under the monarchical sign, and, records Boswell, "I saw here for the first time oat-ale and oat-cakes, not hard, as in Scotland, but soft, like a Yorkshire cake."

HERR WOLF'S LATEST SUCCESS.

Herr Wolf, who has rediscovered Halley's famous comet, for which astronomers all over the world have been searching, was a hot favourite in this contest. At the Konigstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg, the hunting of comets and minor planets is diligently pursued, and many are "bagged" by Herr Wolf and other members of the staff. This latest capture is thought to be Halley's Comet solely because it was found in the exact spot where the latter was predicted to be; but there is just the possibility that it may be a brand new comet.

OPERATIONS AT GREENWICH.

Two days before Herr Wolf took the photograph on which he detected the comet two photographs of the same part of the sky were taken at Greenwich without success. The news from Heidelberg, however, caused the Greenwich negatives to be carefully re-examined, with the result that faint traces of the comet were discerned. But though Greenwich just loses the honour of first reporting the discovery, it was due probably to the mathematical work of two of the staff of the Royal Observatory that Herr Wolf was able to point his photographic equatorial at the exact spot where the comet was.

PENN'S REMAINS.

For some time past there has been a movement in the United States for obtaining the permission of the English Government to transfer the remains of William Penn from the little burial-ground at Jordans, Chalfont St. Peter, Buckinghamshire, to America. But the "Middlesex and Buckingham Advertiser" is in a position to state that any fears as to the accomplishment of that object are premature, and that there is little likelihood of the Society of Friends agreeing to any such proposal. But the request has been made, and will doubtless be made again, so that it behoves all lovers of this notable shrine to be watchful.

A FORMER ATTEMPT.

Mr. Edward Marsh, of Luton, who is one of the Friends closely associated with the maintenance of Jordans, informed our contemporary that there were certain negotiations pending in 1881 between a Commissioner appointed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the Trustees of Jordans Meeting House and Burial Ground with reference to the proposal to remove the bones of William Penn to Philadelphia. These negotiations came to an end, and they have never been resumed, the sentiment of the official custodians of Jordans being now, if possible, more completely opposed to any disturbance of human remains than it was twenty-eight years ago.

THE CANADIAN GOVERNOR GENERAL.

A number of particulars concerning the Governor-General of Canada and his staff are given in the latest "Busy Man's Magazine." Earl Grey has a salary of 50,000dols. a year, and is provided with an official residence, Rideau Hall. This property was formerly the home of the Hon. Thomas McKay, and was bought by the Government in 1864 as a dwelling for Viceroyalty. Since the building was acquired it has been considerable added to by the Government and various Governors-General, until to-day it is a quaint picturesque, and interesting structure. Among other allowances are 8 000dols. granted annually for the heating and lighting of Government House, and a few years ago the travelling concession was raised from 5,000dols. to 25,000dols. a year.

THE GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

The personnel of the Governor's staff consists of the secretary to his Excellency and military secretary Sir John Hanbury-Williams; the aides-de-camp, Captain Newton, Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regiment; Lieutenant Viscount Lascelles, late Grenadier Guards, and Captain Fife, the King's Royal Rifle Corps; the comptroller of the household, Mr. C. Leveson-Gower; his Excellency's private secretary, Arthur F. Sladen; assistant secretary, Charles Jones, LS.O., and Civil Service clerks, Messrs. Walker and Periera. Sir John Hanbury-Williams has an office in the East Block adjoining that of the Governor-General. The private secretary, Mr. Sladen, in conjunction with Sir John, has charge of the regular mail matter, and acts in both an advisory and confidential capacity.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S DAY.

Twice a week when Parliament is in Session, the Governor-General comes up to his office, where he generally sees Ministers, senators, and members of Parliament. Sometimes he drives from Rideau Hall to the buildings, frequently he makes the journey mounted on one of his favourite horses and often, if the weather is fine, he walks for he is a good pedestrian and fond of exercise. Occasionally he lunches at the Rideau Club, but generally under his own roof. In the afternoons he drives, rides or attends some public function—and there are many of them in Ottawa.

HIS AMUSEMENTS.

His Excellency is a frequent visitor to the Geological Survey building, the National Museum, Art Gallery, Archives, and other places of interest. In the winter he skis, snow-shoes, or curls, and between these pastimes and pursuits he reads. In the summer he plays golf, cricket, and does not disdain a game of bowls. He is a good traveller, fond of fishing, and an enthusiastic patron of the turf. Rarely has he an evening entirely free, but when the opportunity presents itself he enjoys a good game of billiards or a rubber of bridge.

MEN AND MATTERS.

PEER AND SPORTSMAN.

Although Lord Willoughby de Broke, who is giving an address on the "National Service" at a garden party at Compton Verney, is well known in both Houses of Parliament as a keen and able politician, it is as a huntsman that his fame chiefly rests in Warwickshire. It is indeed doubtful whether there are half-a-dozen men in the whole of England who have a better eye for hounds, or who ride better of straighter in the field. In this his lordship has a fitting companion in Lady Willoughby, who is a fine and accomplished horsewoman. At Eton Lord Willoughby greatly distinguished himself in all kinds of sport, succeeding on a memorable occasion in making eight runs for his house when they won the House Cup.

COMPTON HOUSE.

Compton House, the seat of the Verney family the head of which is Lord Willoughby de Broke, is a magnificent mansion erected, after designs by Adam, in 1751. It occupies the site on which stood the original manor, built by the first Sir Richard Verney, who flourished in the reign of Henry V. It is this Sir Richard who has been immortalised by Scott in "Kenilworth," under the name of Varney, as having been responsible for the death of Amy Robsart; but that he had no hand in the crime is clear by the fact that Sir Richard died some years before Amy met her end at Conor Hall. Among the priceless paintings of Compton House is a full length portrait of Queen Elizabeth, wearing the dress which she wore when she received the news of the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

HE WANTED THE TRUTH.

Many are the stories that have been told concerning the late Mr. Harriman, "the railway king," and the following is one of the best. It was well known that he was very reticent about financial affairs, but in spite of this fact, reporters often endeavoured to draw him out. Once a gentleman of the Press called upon him, in order to find out his opinions, and the great financier condescended to see him. "Young man," said Harriman, gravely, "I suppose you want the truth?" "Yes Sir," replied the reporter, eagerly, "I do." "Very well," said the financier, "listen to this," and, taking a book from the bookshelves, he read a long dissertation on "truth" by a famous American essayist.

A NEW KIPLING TALE.

Here is a story about Mr. Rudyard Kipling which I believe (writes a correspondent), has not been published before. A certain American publisher purchased a tale from Mr. Kipling. He the publisher, was of the "unco guid" type; a teetotaller to the verge of fanaticism and looking through the story, he was shocked to come upon a passage where the hero had a glass of sherry. Greatly perturbed he wrote to Mr. Kipling, pointing out the moral harm that might result from reading of such a depraved person and action and requesting Mr. Kipling to substitute some non-intoxicating beverage for the harmful and unnecessary sherry. "Oh, all right," replied Mr. Kipling, "make it a glass of Blanks Baby Food. I see he advertises largely in your magazine."

DR. WALFORD DAVIES.

There are few of our younger composers who have made a bigger mark in the musical world than Dr. Walford Davies, whose songs and choruses were such a success at Hereford. He is, like so many musicians, of Welsh descent. As a boy he entered Windsor Choir, and it was while here that he came under the notice of Sir Walter Parratt, whose assistant he eventually became. In the meantime, however, Dr. Walford Davies was fast making a name for himself by his compositions, few musical festivals being regarded as complete without something or other from his pen. Not content with setting the music to ordinary conventional songs, Dr. Davies has gone farther afield and tackled, with no small success, difficult pieces from the pens of Browning and Kipling.

AS ORGANIST.

For several years Dr. Walford Davies occupied the position of choirmaster and organist at St. Anne's Church, Soho, and anyone who is at all conversant with the musical portion of the services at St. Anne's will fully realise the important nature of his duties. It was Dr. Davies who initiated the fine performances of "The Crucifixion" which are given here during Lent performances which have been attended by Queen Alexandra and several members of the Royal Family.

A PATIENT LISTENER.

In connection with St. Anne's, he tells an amusing story against himself of a man who sat in the church one week-day afternoon while he was practising on the organ. Struck by the stranger's patience and by the fact that he was apparently enjoying the music, Dr. Davies ran through a number of classical pieces for his sole benefit. Presently he left the organ and approached the man, feeling confident that even if he were not an expert, he had at least a large soul for music, and made some observation on what he had been playing. There was no answer. Dr. Davies repeated the remark. The stranger pulled out a small notebook and pencil, and wrote, "I'm in here for a rest. I'm deaf and dumb."

ACTOR AND CRIMINOLOGIST.

Mr. H.B. Irving, who is to appear in his father's famous part of Matthias in "The Bells" at the Queen's Theatre, is one of the greatest students of human nature on the stage. He is an ardent student of criminology (he has been called to the bar, by the way), and has published a remarkably clever work entitled "Studies of French Criminals." Some time ago Mr. Irving greatly astonished a noted public analyst by the intimate knowledge he showed of recent criminal cases. In vain the analyst tried to find a case with which Mr. Irving was unfamiliar, but he failed entirely.

NO TICKET BOOKED.

Mr. Irving tells a good story of his researches while writing his book on Judge Jeffreys. One day at Ipswich he visited the home where the notorious judge had stayed. It had been turned into a shop, and it was possible to buy theatre-tickets there. "Can you tell me anything of Jeffreys' visit to Ipswich?" politely inquired Mr. Irving of the clerk behind the counter. "I'm afraid I don't know him, sir," was the reply; and looking at his plan, the clerk added, "he hasn't booked a ticket this week anyway."

A VERSATILE LADY.

"Shadow-shapes" is the title of a new book by Miss Ella Erskine, which has just been published by Elkin Mathews. For some time past she has been a frequent contributor to the magazines and newspapers, and has also adapted a number of plays from the French and German. Ten of these are shortly to be published in book form. As an actress, Miss Erskine has also done a great deal of interesting work, having, during her short theatrical career, made a success in such parts as Rosalind, Juliet, Olivia, Venus in Peele's "Arraignment of Paris," Helen in "The Hunchback," and in numerous modern comedies and costume plays. She has been engaged to play the leading part in "The White Hair," a one-act play of hers that the Scottish Repertory Theatre is producing in Glasgow and Edinburgh this autmun. She studied for the stage with Mr. Hermand Vezin and Miss Rosina Filippi.

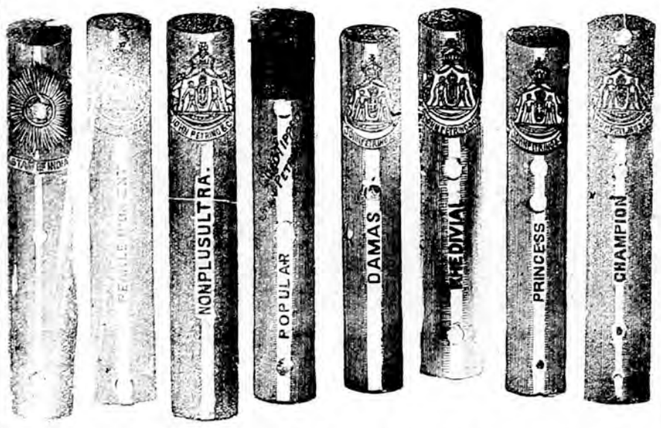
DESCENDENT OF A JUDGE.

Miss Erskine is a descendent of the famous judge, Lord Erskine, whose boast it was that he knew the works of Shakespeare by heart from cover to cover.; possibly it is from him that she has inherited her wonderful memory. Her father, General Erskine, saw thirty-two years' service in India and she is much interested in the literature, philosophy, and art of the East. At the early age of eleven Miss Erskine earned her first money from literary work—it was the large sum of seven-and sixpence for a short poem called "Sunset Dreams."

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.



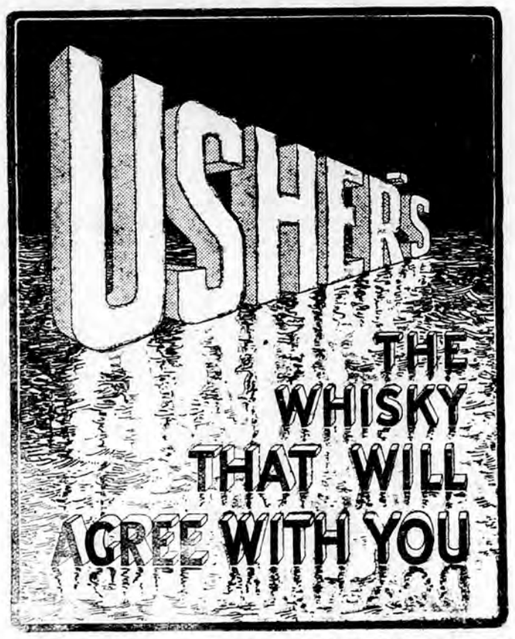
Star of India	per 100 Rs. 4-0	Gold Tipped Popular,	per 100. Rs. 2-8
Princess	„ 3-0	Non Plus Ultra ...	„ 2-8
Pearled' Orient,,	„ 3-4	Khedivial ...	„ 2-0
Damas „	„ 2-4	Champion ...	„ 1-8

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHN PETRINO & Co.,

BOMPAY, CALOUTTA, & LAHORE.

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL WINE MERCHANTS.



Sole Agents:—CUTLER PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

C B

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT

TABLE DELICACIES,

PICKLES. SOUPS.
JAMS. JELLIES.
POTTED MEATS.
MALT VINEGAR.
SALAD OIL.

Celebrated Oilmen's Stores.

In Special Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL.

NEW GRAMOPHONE RECORDS

10-Inch Records Rs. 2/8 each.

OCTOBER

12-Inch Records Rs. 3/12 each.

Bands.

The Band of H. M. Coldstream Guards. (*12-Inch Records*).
(Conducted by Lieut. Mackenzie Rogan, M.V.O.)

0197 March Heroique (*Saint-Saens.*)
0198 Nell Gwyn, Dances Nos. II. and III. (*German*).
0199 "Our Miss Gibbs," Sel. I. (*Caryll and Monckton*).
0200 "Our Miss Gibbs," Sel. II. (*Caryll and Monckton*).

The Bohemian Orchestra. (10-*Inch Records*).
G. C. 798 Songe d'Automne (*Joyce*).
G. C. 799 Vision of Salome (*Joyce*).

Spanish Royal Band of Halbadiera. (10-*Inch Records*).
2—60274 La Viejecita (Minuet) (*Caballers*).
2—60280 La Giralda (Two Step) (*Juarranz*). (12-*Inch Record*)
060012 La Verbena de la Palomo (Prelude and fragment) (Breton).

Concert Music.

Mr. Evan Williams (Tenor). (*12-Inch Records*).
02184 Sing ye Praise, and He counteth all your sorrows ("Hymn of Praise") (Mendelssohn) (81).

Mr. John Harrison (Tenor). (10-*Inch Record*).
G. C. 4—207 O flower of all the world (*Woodforde-Finden*) (81).

Mr. Robert Radford (Bass). (10-*Inch Record*).
G. C. 4—228 A chip of the old block (*Squire*) (82).

Miss Perceval Allen (Soprano). (12-*Inch Record*).
03138 Scenes that are brightest (Maritana) (*Wallace*) (80).

Miss Alice Lakin (Contralto). (12-*Inch Record*).
03139 Through love to light (*Wynne*) (81).

Quartettes.

Sheffield Festival Quartet. (12-*Inch Record*).
(Conducted by Mr. Henry J. Wood).
04042 (*a*) When evening's twilight (*Hatton*).
(*b*) In the merry Spring (*Ravenscroft*) (80).

The Dollar Princess Operatic Party. (12-*Inch Record*).
04502 How do you do? (No. 15) ("Dollar Princess") (*Leo Falls*) (81). (*10-Inch Record*).
G.C. 4623 Chewska (No. II) ("Dollar Princess") (*Leo Falls*) (80).

Instrumental.

The Renard Quartet (Messrs. Renard, Fellowes, R. Epstein, and Eli Hudson). (*12-Inch Record*).
08016 The Lark (*Glinka*).

Humorous.

Miss Blanche Ring. (10-*Inch Record*).
G. C. 3817 Yip, I Adee, I ay. (81).

Customers who are unable to obtain our goods from our authorised dealers are requested to communicate direct with

THE GRAMOPHONE COMPANY, LTD.,
POST BOX 118. BOMBAY.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SOMETHING ABOUT HATS.

The Parisienne wears her hat in a fashion peculiarly her own our lady correspondent writes and now that she has turned her attention to the small pattern she stamps it with her own individuality. The small hat must just be poised on the head at a certain angle that makes for grace, else its effect is not at all that upon which the milliners reckon. Such additions as peignets and smart pandeaux are always important, and the placing of one of these may either make or mar its style. The Frenchwoman has not condescended to turn her attention to any of the several inventions intended to hold a hat in place instead of a pin. The special pin is still a feature of the hat decoration, and is likely to remain so, and the new designs for the season show some decidedly pretty notions.

CLOTH ANE VELVET MUCH USED.

The hats shown by the best modistes partake of the same idea of draping as the dresses, and cloth and velvet are much pressed into service. There must be no indication of heaviness, and the fashion of manipulating and draping cloth, velvet, or panne for a small turban or toque demands clever fingers. The return of panne to our millinery modes is hailed with distinct pleasure, for no preparation of velvet has taken its place, or has been so suitable for the large bows or the draped hats or turbans. With many costumes a little toque is worn in velvet or panne, repeating the colour and finished with flowers or some kind of trimming that repeats the tone or contrasts. Velvet flowers in all the autumn tints are good, and there are sprays of them arranged with upstanding loops of velvet, or panne velvet ribbon. Fur, with the heads and tails of the animals, is much used, some of the special furs for the purpose being fisher or skunk, which are more worn than any others, although bands of ermine, chinchilla, sable, or mink are in vogue. The finish of one of these small hats is often a brush or a bunch of fur tails. The Russian turban more than any other requires this completion, although a bow of velvet does very well.

THE BIG HAT WITH OSTRICH FEATHERS.

It must not be supposed that, although the small hat has caught the fancy of the moment in Paris, the large head decoration has been entirely discarded. There are occasions when nothing takes the place of a large hat, and for these the newest trimming is a huge arrangement of ostrich feathers. This consists of a soft decoration round the crown of the hat and lying on the brim, while the upstanding bunches of feather form the necessary side trimming to hold in place a long and sweeping plume. This falls to the shoulder, where it is often caught and held by a brooch or buckle. As to the hats themselves, they are made chiefly of velvet or satin.

THE THREE CORNERED STYLE.

The three-cornered hat has also returned, and is much worn, particularly with the Louis Quinze coats and, like these the hat is trimmed with bands of brocaded galon and finished with a buckle which may or may not hold a plume in place, Rosettes of gold galon or dull silver brocade sometimes from the only trimming for a close-fitting velvet toque or a tricorn panne or beaver hat, and in this case a narrow edging finishes the brim. It is expected that when the real winter hats of felt make their appearance there will be much patronage accorded to a close-fitting bonnet something like that worn for motoring. So comfortable have these bonnets proved themselves for motorists that many ladies regard them as most attractive head-gear for ordinary wear. These will probably have little trimming besides the rosettes of velvet or galon, or sprays of flowers made of velvet or panne. There are hats in quaint shapes, too, composed of softly dressed suede, which are much used for travelling, or for what we know as knockabout hats, although the favourite for this purpose is a white felt of the softest possible make, trimmed with a touch of black velvet and worn with a long draped white veil.

HEADACHE

When You Have a Headache Don't Tie Your Head Up with a Wet Towel but take two of

Trezo Tablets

In less than twenty minutes you will have relief. Permanent relief, too, because Trezo Tablets go at the seat of the trouble and correct headaches in a natural way.

Trezo Tablets do not contain any poisonous or narcotic drugs. They do not contain Antifibrin, Antipyrin, Chloral, Morphine, and they may be given in all cases. We know they may be given where Headache Powders, Pills or Wafers would cause trouble instead of working a cure.

Trezo Tablets are equally useful in Neuralgia, Hemicrania, and nerve pains.

Of all Chemists at 12 annas per bottle. Refuse substitutes.

CURED

COD LIVER OIL.

If you are run down try Waterbury's Metabolized Cod Liver Oil Compound. It contains pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil (rendered odorless and digestive by special process). Malt Extract Hypophosphites, Glycerine, Creosote and Guaiacol. It is very palatable and easy of digestion. Good for children and invalids. Accept Waterbury's only. Of all Chemists.

Agents:

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
JUMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

Established over a Century.

GOLD & CO.,

Birmingham, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1878.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all indents sent through Shippers.

LUCKY MONTH STONE BROOCHES.

T 01611. Jointed Pins, plain or hammered ... ... Rs. 22. 8
Emerald, or Ruby Sapphire ... ... Rs. 33.12

T 1653 Amethyst and Pearls Rs. 37-8.

S 3038. Earrings, Pearls, and Olivines. Rs. 72 pair.

T 0441 Opal half hoop Rs. 75.

T 0462. Pearls. Rs. 63. Turquoise. Rs. 52-8.

S 1121. 18-carat Pearls. Rs. 58-8.

T 329. Turquoise or Pearl. Rs. 28-8.

S 2483. Locket. Rs. 21.

T 1453. Pearl and Gold Bow, Rs. 52-8.

T 1450. Set of 4 Turquoise Blouse Brooches. Rs. 19-8. Set with Whole Pearl. Rs. 65.

Jan.	...	...	Garnet
Feb.	...	...	Amethyst
Mar.	...	...	Bloodstone
Apl.	...	...	Sapphire
May.	...	...	Emerald
June	...	...	Agate
July	...	...	Ruby
Aug.	...	...	Sardonyx
Sept.	...	...	Chrysolite
Oct.	...	...	Opal
Nov.	...	...	Topaz
Dec.	...	...	Turquoise

T 1734. Gem Centre M O P Enamel Pansy Month Stone Lace Brooch. Rs. 34.

ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO A DISCOUNT OF 10 PER CENT. FOR CASH OR V. P. P

MARCKS & Co. LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.

Digitized by the financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

MILO FOOD

you wish your children to be healthy and strong feed them on
NESTLE'S MILO MALTED FOOD.
Sample and pamphlet free on application to
Messrs. TOTHILL, SHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BENGER'S FOOD

A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR FOR THE SKIN

COOLING, REFRESHING, SOOTHING

To the FACE and ARMS in hot weather; prevents Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Roughness; heals insect bites, irritation, etc., and produces SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN. Warranted Harmless; its genuineness ensured by the official stamp. Bottles, 2s. 3d. & 4s. 6d., of Stores, Chemists and
ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

J. C. VICKERY,

Their Majesties' Jeweller, Silversmith, & Dressing Case & Leather Goods Manufacturer
179-181-183, REGENT STREET, :: :: LONDON, W.

GREAT NOVELTY.
EXPANDING FINGER RING WATCHES.

VICKERY'S Finger Ring Watches can be worn outside the glove, or in the ordinary way.

Gold, Enamel and Diamonds	£21 0 0
Ditto, Brilliants	32 10 0
Gold, Enamel and Pearls	17 12 6
All Gold	13 15 0

The Largest Stock — of — Novelties in Europe.

Illustrations and prices for any requirement sent by return mail in JEWELLERY, GOLD and SILVER NOVELTIES, LEATHER GOODS of every kind, FITTED DRESSING CASES and BAGS, SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT CASH WITH ORDER.

LOVELY CABOCHON RINGS.

Very Handsome Cabochon AMETHYST, BLUE CHALCEDONY, Chrysoprase or Green Jade and 18-ct. Gold Rings ..... Only £2 15 0.

MAKE YOUR OWN AERATED WATER.

NO TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED.

PERFECT FILTRATION INSIDE CARBONATOR.

On our Machine it is just as easy to make Soda Water as it is to simply filter water in the ordinary way.

Complete Installation, including Bottles, Essences, Carbonic Acid Gas, etc., only £63 16s. 6d. c.i.f. all principal Indian Ports.

Flugel's Machine "B," with Codd's Bottler, £32.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET.

FLUGEL & CO., 21 LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL combines the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regimenal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

A 4-lb. tin of Hall's Distemper when mixed with water for use will cover about 16 sq. yards.

If mixed with warm water to the consistency of oil paint, one coat, even on new work, will give a result equal to two coats of oil paint.

There is no waste with Hall's Distemper. If you do not use all the tin, pour a little water on, and shut down the lever lid. It keeps.

If you mix too much, pour it back in the tin. It keeps.

Hall's Distemper is the favourite home decoration. A picture rail with a Hall's Distemper frieze, Hall's Distemper walls, "Sisco" White Japan woodwork, makes a delightful room.

Hall's Distemper walls retain their freshness and beauty for years, and never discolour or fade. Lightly sponging with tepid water removes all dirt.

HALL'S Sanitary Washable DISTEMPER

(Reg. Trade Mark)

is used and recommended by leading Architects and Decorators everywhere. It is made in 70 colours, many of which will stand lime, and may be applied on Plaster walls.

Full particulars with sample and shade card will be sent post free on application to

A. Stewart Orr,
10, Medows St., Bombay.

ALL STOREKEEPERS SHOULD STOCK

ROWAT'S MANUFACTURES.

SPLENDID VALUE.

PICKLES
WORCESTER SAUCES
— AND —
VINEGARS

LOW PRICES.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Lowest C.I.F. Prices by applying to—

ROWAT & CO., GLASGOW.

THE ONLY ORIGINAL AND GENUINE

"EL ALIENTO."

Rs. 6 per 50

The Very Best in all the Dutch Havanas.
As supplied to Principal Clubs and Messes.
Trial solicited; satisfaction assured.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA: **D. MERWAN & CO.,** MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

N. B.—Beware of Spurious Imitations.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—
FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers:
J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd.,
LONDON, S.E.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'; otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

CARLTON WHISKY

FINEST HIGHLAND MALT

11 YEARS OLD

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. LD. LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATION

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

8,000 Doctors Recommend

Coleman's Wincarnis for exhaustion, nervous debility and especially during convalescence after a lingering illness. Its great value lies in its unique power of invigorating the blood and thus supplying new strength and stamina to the entire system. Its wonderfully bracing, tonic effect prevents both physical and mental breakdown and fortifies the body against infection and disease.

Coleman's Wincarnis is recommended not only for those who are weak but to those who are comparatively hale and hearty; its use is of incalculable value whenever the weakening, depressing influences of hot climate, etc., are at work.

Sole Manufacturers—COLEMAN & Co., Ltd., Norwich and London, England. Agents in all the principal towns in India and Burma.

WINCARNIS

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Dropsy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful diseases. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 34 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

LOSS of MEMORY and DEBILITY and to feed the NERVES

CHAPOTEAUT'S PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME

It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures *Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia,* and *nervous diseases* in adults and children.

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

THE Choice OF A Piano

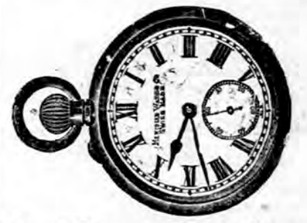
is an important matter.

You want a really good reliable instrument at a fair price, which will not only please when new, but continue to do so for many years.

Rose & Co.,
Fort, BOMBAY,

Can guarantee satisfaction and offer you the fine pianos of
Erard, Knake, Steinway, Brinsmead, Bechstein, etc.

On special terms for cash or the easy payment system, also for monthly hire.



Meridian Watches.

KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Have proved the Best for Hot Climates.
Reliable in Every Way.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

Watch Repairing Department

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Exceptionally Strong Glass, accuracy of make, and best obtainable value in this article will be found in bottles of our manufacture. Packed securely for safe arrival at factory. Apply through Agent or Merchant for Prices and Samples.

ALFRED ALEXANDER & Co., ESTABLISHED 1841.
Head Offices: 85, Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E.C., Eng.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL

is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Our highest grade English-made

Coventry Cycles,

warranted five to ten years, despatched direct from the factory to anyone on approval at less than lowest manufacturers' prices.

LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9

Coaster Hubs, best makes of Tyres, Crabbe-Inverted Lever 28in Roadsters, variable gears and all latest improvements

PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE to any part in the world. We guarantee safe delivery.

Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made.

Write at once, using sufficient postage, for free art catalogues and our special offer on sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 323 LIVERPOOL.

TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1- Tins (English Price). Sold everywhere. For Free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

INSTANT RELIEF.

Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'Monte, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co. 36 Francburch Street, London, E.C.